

China Reconstructs

VOL. XIX NO. 1

JANUARY 1970





A QUOTATION FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

China Reconstructs

Published monthly in English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Russian by the China Welfare Institute (Soong Ching Ling, Chairman)

VOL. XIX No. 1

JANUARY 1970

CONTENTS

Peking Steelworkers Set Off Nationwide Emulation Drive	2
China Is Mechanizing Her Farming <i>Nung Chi-ping</i>	10
Advances Are Made Through Struggle	15
Across the Land	18
Fertilizer Industry Comes to the Countryside	20
Drastic Price Cuts on Medicines	26
Fishermen Fight Off U.S. Attacks	28
From Jungle-Forest to Socialism	32
The Masses' Revolutionary Criticism Taught Me a Lesson <i>Wei Neng-jun</i>	36

Language Corner: Happiness Well	39
Chang Kuo-tao — Shameless Deserter and Renegade	40
Banner Herdsmen's Commune on the Chinghai Hightands	42
Postbag	48

COVER PICTURES:

Front: Militia women along Peipu Gulf study Chairman Mao's works.

Inside front: Another large China-designed and built top-blown pure-oxygen converter goes into production in Shanghai.

Back: P.L.A. soldier and militia fighter patrol the Wusuli River.

Inside back: Apple harvest in the Peikuo commune, Shan-tung province.

Editorial Offices: Wai Wen Building, Peking (37), China. Cable: "CHIRECON" Peking. General Distributor: GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China.

PEKING STEELWORKERS NATIONWIDE EMULATION



A great socialist revolutionary emulation campaign to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and the socialist motherland is sweeping China. It was first proposed by Peking's Capital Iron and Steel Company workers to **"grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war"**. The proposal won the instant response of revolutionary workers and staff members in the steel, coal and petroleum industries, and the campaign is now spreading to organizations in other fields throughout the country. It is inspiring the Chinese people to study and apply even more earnestly Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way in order to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, supporting national defence, safeguarding the motherland and contributing to the world revolution.

— Editors

FOR workers of the Capital Iron and Steel Company outside Peking, the cultural revolution has given them a much better understanding of class struggle and generated a tremendous socialist enthusiasm. When Chairman Mao's call to **"Unite to win still greater victories"** came last year, they decided to push to a new high in revolution and production, contributing new steel-making achievements for the consolidation and development of China's dictatorship of the proletariat.

This sparked off a countrywide competition in all organizations to equal and excel each other in working and producing for the revolution. It began at a company-wide meeting of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought last August, when veteran Peking steelworkers challenged Wuhan, Paotow, Taiyuan and Chungking steelworkers to a **"grasp-revolution-promote-production - prepare - against - war"** emulation campaign. The slogan would be: **"Win honour**

for Chairman Mao and the socialist motherland!"

The steelworkers set five main points for the campaign: (1) holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and persisting in mass criticism and repudiation of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line; (2) leading cadres revolutionizing their thinking through taking part in productive labour; (3) working in the spirit of **"going all out, aiming high, and achieving greater, faster,**

SET OFF N DRIVE

Staff Reporter



Workers repudiate scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running factories.

better and more economical results in building socialism" in production and the defence of China's security; (4) eliminating unreasonable rules and regulations, strengthening labour discipline and practising economy in production; and (5) making technical innovations on a big scale.

The challenge was promptly accepted by the workers of four iron and steel companies and then by workers and staff members in all kinds of companies and organizations across the land. Though the Capital Steel workers made the challenge, in the emulation drive which followed they are learning modestly from other companies and organizations.

New Atmosphere

The emulation campaign has accelerated both revolution and production in the Capital Iron and Steel Company. A youthful and energetic atmosphere has surged through the old steel base. Key

Tiao Heng, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Capital Iron and Steel Company, discussing with other workers.





Leading cadres take part in collective labour in the shop every day.

factor in the campaign is the mass movement to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. Wall newspapers everywhere are filled with workers' articles spearheading their attack on Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Side by side with the workers, leading cadres work at the converters, blast furnaces and rolling mills in the high temperatures to help achieve high output and quality.

In the first month of the campaign, the steelworkers overfulfilled all state quotas. Steel, cast-iron tubing and coke output passed the highest monthly level in the company's history. October production again rose substantially.

The company's foundry workers, who proposed the emulation cam-

paign in the first place, guided themselves with the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and concentrated on mass criticism of revisionist and bourgeois thinking. With this base, they fought fiercely to overfulfil their 1969 quotas in September, three months ahead of schedule. Their standard-quality rating was higher than planned.

Unity and Cooperation

The tubing section, with three shifts, is a key section. B shift was called "No. 3" because it lagged behind the other two in revolution and production. But as the emulation campaign began, the tubing section's revolutionary committee had many discussions with B shift, helping them to understand that

the campaign was to equal and excel in revolution, unity and progress.

B shift's workers began to look for the gaps between themselves and the other two shifts in how they studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought, how they united with others, and the state of their enthusiasm for production. Inspired by Chairman Mao's teaching on daring to struggle and daring to win, they made up their minds to get rid of their backward "No. 3" label and win honour for Chairman Mao and the socialist motherland with real achievements. "Catch up with A shift (the advanced) and pass C shift!" was their bold slogan.

In the drive for high output in September, B shift tirelessly studied the three good old articles* of Chairman Mao, taking Chang Szu-teh, Norman Bethune and the Foolish Old Man as their examples. Thus they fought self-interest in themselves and struggled to replace it with wholehearted service to the people. At the same time, they analysed and rejected revisionist Liu Shao-chi's "production comes first" nonsense. Finally united and freed of conservative thinking, they advanced with great strides.

Revolutionized thinking — revolutionized production. The workers now saw that every additional tube they produced was actually one more ounce of support for national defence, one more blow against the attacking imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries. The hundred workers on B shift cooperated closely and supported each other on the job. They sent members to learn from the other shifts' experience in high-speed drawing of tubing. Often unable to meet its quotas before the emulation campaign, the shift not only overfulfilled its September quotas

* *Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune and The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains.*

Chao Teh-yl (*right*), activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works and an advanced worker, studies Chairman Mao's quotations with a workmate.



Successful test-operation of the blooming mill built completely by the workers of the Capitol Iron and Steel Company.





Pouring steel.

A technical innovation group, with the workers as the main force, discusses a long-existing problem.



but set two new records in shift output.

C shift had a reputation for a fierce work pace. It was a frequent record setter. This had made some of its members conceited. As the emulation campaign began, one of them said, "Our shift won't have any trouble being the tube-casting champions."

The shift's cadres and most of the workers, however, saw the error of such thinking. Many times C shift discussed why an emulation campaign had been launched and what it should achieve. They soon realized that it was not to win names for small groups but to carry out Chairman Mao's strategic plan: **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people."** Everyone decided to put Mao Tsetung Thought firmly in command of their emulation efforts and to vigorously criticize Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, "production comes first", "material incentives" and the "championship" thinking of competition in production.

Previously, every time C shift set a new record, they would say, "There's one for the others to catch up with!" But now after every new record, they would meet to criticize this arrogance as revisionist, bourgeois thinking. One shift member explained, "I was poisoned by Liu Shao-chi. I used to look at the quota board and think of how much award money I would get. Now when I look at it, I think of the revolution. Renegade Liu Shao-chi tried to lead us astray with material incentives so that we would forget about the dictatorship of the proletariat. This poison has to be cleaned out!"

Revolutionary mass criticism transformed C shift's thinking. Uncooperative with other shifts in the past, now they saw that good emulation meant good unity and cooperation. They made a resolution: "Leave things easy for the next shift and take the hard things

from the last shift." They actively looked for ways to cooperate.

Today the three shifts are like three race horses galloping neck and neck. They learn from each other, support and encourage each other and struggle to pass each other. In September they kept breaking each other's records and by the end of the month had set seven new shift-output records. Their work helped make favourable conditions so that the foundry could overfulfil the year's plan a quarter of a year ahead of schedule.

Using the Full Potential

More than once the steelworkers had suggested operating the plant's two top-blown pure-oxygen converters simultaneously. But the capitalist-roaders refused under the pretext that equipment was incomplete. As the emulation campaign began in early September, however, the workers were determined to put both converters into simultaneous operation in order to produce more steel for national defence.

Without extra hands or additional equipment, this was not easy. But the emulation campaign had generated drive and energy. All shops, shifts and teams worked out ways to put the two converters to work at the same time. The steelworkers said, "The state needs more steel. We'll do it even if we can't stop to eat." The maintenance team organized a shock battle to inspect the ladles so that as many repairs as possible could be avoided during steel-making. Other teams overhauled the ladles in record time. A moulders' team stepped into the ingot moulds before they had cooled to repair the linings. The supply unit workers' slogan was: "No matter when they want it, we'll be there with their ore." They transported 200 tons in one day, a job which used to take several days.

The steelworkers started the two converters. Sweating for more

and better quality steel, they made good use of every second. For 40 days they kept the two converters operating together, overfulfilling the state plan for September by 12 per cent, the highest in the plant's history. Average daily output reached 80 per cent more than before the emulation campaign and went even higher in October.

Remaining One of the Common People

One of the five main points of the emulation campaign was for cadres to work in the shops. Applying Chairman Mao's instruction that a cadre should **"remain one of the common people while serving as an official"**, the plant's leaders did this, following the "four fixes" — do a fixed kind of work, work a fixed amount of time, meet a fixed quota and reach fixed standards of quality. Working half days, three days a week or two or three weeks a month, sweating over the same jobs with the workers, leading cadres became closer to the rank and file.

Actual shop work gave the cadres a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching, **"By taking part in collective labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism."**

The general feeling among cadres was that Liu Shao-chi had lured them with self-interest and the prospect of becoming officials. Chairman Mao led them back to the correct path. Without labour, leaders become divorced from the masses, slip into revisionism and become like arrogant bourgeois bosses. Only by actually working in production and accepting re-education by the working class can they fight revisionist thinking in themselves and continue to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.



1

2

In the Upsurge of the Emulation

1. Steelworkers from other parts of China exchange experience with the workers of Capital Steel.

2. High-quality cast-iron tubing produced by Anshan Steel being loaded for shipment.

3. Hsuehchow marshalling yard, a junction between north and south China.

4. "Iron-man" Wang, vice-chairman of the Taiching Oilfield revolutionary committee, and co-workers discuss how to win greater victories in revolution and production.

5. Using revolution to command production, Fengfeng coal miners study Chairman Mao quotations before work.



4



3

5



China Is Mechanizing Her Farming

NUNG CHI-PING

Irrigation equipment — August 1 Farm Machinery Factory in Hsuehang, Honan province.



THE mechanization of China's farming has taken giant strides in the twenty years of the People's Republic. Farm production has undergone monumental changes. Socialist collectivization being the necessary precondition, the key to progress lies in adhering to the policies worked out by our great leader Chairman Mao for developing a socialist national economy, such as "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

Practically no tractors, modern power equipment for drainage or irrigation was manufactured before liberation. There were a few farm tool plants and these could make repairs. The rural economy, bankrupt under the oppression of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, had wreaked havoc with the lives of millions of peasants. For centuries they had toiled with the ancient tools of their ancestors. The plight of some of the national minority peoples was even worse, for in the 20th century they still used the primitive slash-and-burn method, setting fire to a patch of scrub, sowing the seeds in holes poked in the ashes with a stick or crude hoe and then letting nature take its course.

Today China has large farm machinery plants, but in addition small and medium-sized factories have developed in almost every part of the country. Each province, municipality and autonomous region has its own farm machinery industry, and most of the counties have their own small manufacture and repair factories. Repair centres have also been set up in communes and production brigades.

While China-made tractors and harvest-combines operate on state

farms, various types of tractors, internal combustion engines, pumps and other locally-made machines adapted to local conditions are widely tried out and promoted in the communes. Many communes now have tractor stations and in a number of provinces 60 per cent of the farm land is cultivated by machine. Land irrigated and drained by machines can be counted in hundreds of millions of *mu*.

Collectivization Accelerates Mechanization

Farm mechanization must be carried out on the basis of socialist collectivization — this revolutionary line was proposed by Chairman Mao in July 1955 in his report, *On the Question of Agricultural Cooperation*. He said: "We are now carrying out a revolution not only in the social system, the change from private to public ownership, but also in technology, the change from handicraft to large-scale modern machine production, and the two revolutions are interconnected. In agriculture, with conditions as they are in our country, cooperation must precede the use of big machinery (in capitalist countries agriculture develops in a capitalist way)." He estimated that "the basic completion of the nationwide technical transformation of agriculture will take roughly four or five five-year plans, that is, twenty to twenty-five years." He then issued the call, "The whole Party must fight for the fulfilment of this great task."

Twenty years of mechanizing China's farming has proved the correctness of this analysis.

With the completion of the land reform, the poor and lower-middle peasants were freed from the feudal landlords' oppression and became masters of their land. Guided by Chairman Mao they organized mutual-aid teams. In an effort to wrest higher yields from the land, they started a mass movement to improve farm tools. Between 1953 and 1957 mutual-aid teams changed to semi-socialist and then to fully-socialist cooperatives. With land and man-



Diesel engines ready for shipment — Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant.

power more concentrated, it became possible to use two-share wheeled ploughs, animal-drawn seeders and harvesters, and other new farm implements suitable for use over large stretches of land. The mass movement for improving farm tools developed to a higher stage.

However, it was the strength of the collective economy of the people's communes, established in 1958, that opened the way full for mechanization. A new upsurge began. The commune members' heaven-storming enthusiasm resulted in the creation of many new

machines, including rice transplanters which were previously unknown.

To cope with the swift development in productive force, a number of modern farm machinery plants like the East Is Red Tractor Plant at Loyang were built in the next three years. In line with Chairman Mao's policy that as a general rule local industries should play the main part in building farm machinery, smaller factories mushroomed in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and even in the counties. One of these, the Tantung Tractor Parts



Final check of threshers — Changpei County Farm Implement Works in Hebei province.



A new type water turbine—Liuchou Farm Machinery Factory of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region.

Plant in the northeast, boldly designed and made China's first 35 h.p. tractors, which the workers named the "Yaluchiang No. 1". Their revolutionary spirit of daring to think and make revolution won the praise of Chairman Mao. His citation honouring them, "**The lowly are most intelligent and the elite are most ignorant**", inspired workers in the entire farm machinery industry (see *China Reconstructs*, April 1969).

The government turned over the state-owned tractor stations to the communes whose strong collective economy made it possible to buy more farm machines. Farm machinery research institutes sprang up to gear in with the rapidly advancing production. State farms helped the communes' mechanization by training mechanics from among the commune members.

All this time China's farming modernized along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, traitor Liu Shao-chi and his gang had meticulously worked out a counter-revolutionary line to sabotage the advance. Slighting the effect of the relations of produc-

tion on the productive force and denying the immense role of the revolutionary people—the most active factor in developing production—they alleged that in China "mechanization should come before cooperation" and clamoured that "agriculture cannot be collectivized without industrialization". Their aim was to put a halt to socialist collectivization in the countryside.

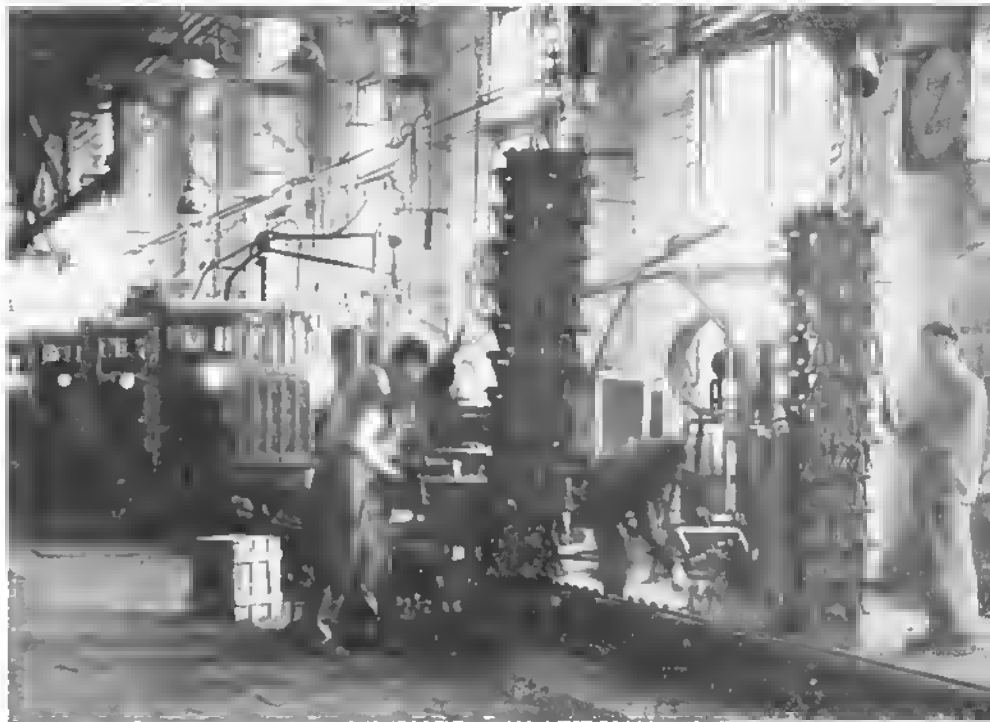
But when they saw that the peasants had formed cooperatives in a short time and that these co-ops in turn had accelerated mechanization, they changed their tune. Now they countered with: "China has a large population but very little arable land and does not have to mechanize her farming." After the establishment of the communes, mechanization moved on rapidly. Still trying to divert the trend away from the socialist course, Liu Shao-chi and his gang ordered the withdrawal of the former state tractor stations from the communes and stopped the local machinery industry. Their aim was to curb the growth of the farm mechanization. They planned to form capitalist-type trusts, work solely for profits and rely on bour-

geois "experts". The result could only be a concentration of power in the hands of a small number of capitalist-roaders and bourgeois "authorities".

Surge in the Cultural Revolution

The enemy's scheme to block farm mechanization was frustrated. During the cultural revolution launched and led by Chairman Mao, the workers seized back that part of power usurped by Liu Shao-chi and his gang and thoroughly repudiated and threw out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. This paved the way for a new upsurge in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the mechanization of farming.

Today, local farm machinery plants are progressing by leaps and bounds right alongside the big modern plants. Small tractors, motors and other machines are produced in local plants in most of the provinces and autonomous regions. County repair works are being built or expanded and service extended. In the spirit of hard work and self-reliance, repairmen in these shops make technical in-



Assembly line—the East Is Red Tractor Plant in Loyang, Honan.

Demonstrating a new mechanized rice transplanter before representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants from every part of the country—Wamin county, Kwangsi.





Passing on repair and technical know-how to the peasants — farm machinery workers of Hsuehchou county, Hupeh province.

novations and help the communes and brigades set up wide repair networks.

The communes, on the other hand, are more enthusiastic than ever in running their own farm machinery industry. They have accumulated funds, built factories and repair centres at both commune and brigade levels and trained mechanics. The Liuchi commune in Hupeh province is an outstanding example. (See *China Reconstructs*, October 1969.)

Three and a half years of the cultural revolution have produced an astonishing number of new types of farm machines. More new kinds of tractors were designed and built in this period than in the previous seven years (1959-65). New varieties of gasoline and diesel motors nearly equalled, and other mechanized implements made up four-fifths, of the number in the previous seven years.

Self-reliance

New machines, adapted to local needs, fitting local economic and natural conditions, designed and built by local farm machinery works during the cultural revolution — these are the highly im-

portant results of carrying out Chairman Mao's policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

One of the most eagerly sought of the new machines is the all-purpose walking tractor — the Worker-Peasant Model 10 built by the Hsinhui Farm Tool Plant in Kwangtung province and the Model 12 made by the Walking Tractor Plant of Szechuan province. Low-cost, small and highly manoeuvrable, they can plough, sow, harrow and harvest in both dry and wet fields, drive generators, power irrigation and food processing machines.

Another is the Model 190 vertical air-cooled diesel motor made by the Red Star Tractor Plant in Kweichow province. Light, easy to operate and economical on fuel, it is highly efficient for special jobs in mountain areas. Attached to a walking tractor, generator, small pump or mill, it does the work of six oxen, supplies electricity to 200 houses, irrigates 200 *mu* (12 hectares) of land or processes 600 to 800 kilograms (three-quarters of a ton) of rice per hour.

Pledging to win honour for Chairman Mao and the socialist

motherland, the working class on the farm machinery front is climbing the peaks of science and technology with daring. Tang Teh-shui and other veteran workers of the Chinghua Water Turbine Plant in Chekiang province designed and built the Chinghua No. 1 water turbine runner, which proved superior to Model 592 which the social-imperialists boasted as the most advanced model of the sixties. (See story on page 15.) Lu Ah-kou, a researcher of worker origin, designed and built a vibration plough which foreign engineers have studied for dozens of years but have not succeeded in producing. Tractor-drawn, its vibration reduces the drag of the soil and breaks it up so fine that it is far superior to other types of plough.

During the cultural revolution, teachers, students and technicians of farm machinery schools and research institutes went to communes, state farms and factories to integrate with the workers and peasants as the way taught by Chairman Mao for intellectuals to remould their thinking. Their research together with farm machinery workers and commune members had remarkable results. One of their achievements, the East Wind No. 2 mechanized rice transplanter, passes beyond the stage of manually operated planters. Light and easy to operate, it does the work of 8 to 10 men and does it well. Another great labour-saver is the rice harvest-combine. Machines such as these forecast the early mechanization of the country's rice cultivation.

Today a nationwide socialist revolutionary emulation campaign has brought a new upward swing to the movement to "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war". Workers, peasants, technicians and research people on the farm machinery front in every part of the country are pouring their energy into modernizing China's farming, the great task set forth by Chairman Mao.

Advances Are Made Through Struggle

—On China's first water turbine runner

Staff Reporter

A TRAIN from Peking was speeding southward across the north China plains toward Chinhua in Chekiang province. Leaning against a window was a middle-aged worker deep in thought. . .

Tang Teh-shui, a maintenance service man of the Chinhua Water Turbine Plant, was returning to his plant after taking part in tests of the Chinhua No. 1 low-head water turbine runner* made by his team. The tests had proved it superior in every way to the best foreign runner, a certain country's "Model 592". Chinhua's new turbo-runner was going to be popularized throughout the country. Elation had stayed with Tang for a long time and even now he could not calm down. Speeding homeward, he relived the past six years' struggle to make the Chinhua No. 1 runner.

Make Our Own!

The struggle began in 1962. All water turbines in the rural power stations of Chinhua county were fitted with a foreign runner, the old "Model 70". The Chinhua turbine plant had a team of 12 maintenance service men which toured the countryside inspecting and repairing their turbines. Every time they repaired one, the poor and lower-middle peasants would ask, "Why don't you replace this inefficient foreign runner with a Chinese runner?"

The strong desire for a better runner spurred the team's determination to make one. The rivers of the countryside south of the Yangtze are a major source of electric power. The team realized that it was their job to help make full

* The propeller-like head attached to a water turbine which makes it turn.

use of these rivers in order to help speed the mechanization and electrification of agriculture — and to do this one could not go on trailing behind other countries using foreign machines and parts which did not perform efficiently enough. They resolved to make China's own runners.

But when they proposed this to the plant director, a hidden capitalist-roader, they were met with mocking smiles and ridicule. Toeing the line of top capitalist-roader Liu Shao-chi, the director told them, "The Model 70 is one of the world's most advanced runners. We'd be doing fine if we could copy it. Why waste time on fancy ideas?" The plant's bourgeois technical authorities chimed in, "In foreign countries runners are designed by specialists. How many words all put together can the 12 of you read and write? And yet you think you can make runners!"

This indiscriminate worship of everything foreign infuriated the workers. They replied, "We have deep loyalty to Chairman Mao and we have years of practical experience — we'll make our own runner!"

Of course difficulties loomed high from the beginning. The workers did not know how to calculate or make drawings. They put their heads together and decided to start from practice instead of the old rule of first designing and then making.

After work that evening they got together and made the body of the runner with cast iron and, to make adjustment easier, they riveted vanes of sheet metal to it, enabling them to hammer out angles and deviations. On repair assignments during the day, they watched runners in operation to see how the

vanes reacted under pressure of the water. It was dangerous to get into the wheel pit to observe them as they turned because the whirlpool can easily suck a person in. Nevertheless, the workers climbed into the pit to make firsthand observations. In the evenings they discussed what they had seen and made improvements on their runner.

Their first runner was finished after a month of hard work. Having no testing laboratory, they took it to a commune power station to test. As the current rushed through the sluice gate and pounded at the runner, it began to rotate faster and faster. The voltmeter swung higher and electric lights came on with bright intensity. Success!

Competition

The plant's capitalist-roader and the bourgeois technical authorities simply refused to believe that a runner with sheet metal vanes made by ordinary workers could turn a generator fast enough to make electricity efficiently. They sent five technicians and the advanced cast iron Model 70 runner to the same power station for a demonstration to show that the foreign-made runner was superior.

Commune members flocked to the station to watch the contest. The technicians fitted the Model 70 onto the turbine, the sluice gate was lifted and the water began to turn it. The lights came on, but dimly as usual. Then the workers fitted their runner on and the turbine began rotating. As the lights came on brightly, thunderous applause broke out among the commune members. The Chinese workers' runner beat the foreign model in the first contest.



Workers of the Chlnhua Water Turbine Plant summing up their experience.

But the capitalist-roader and the bourgeois authorities would not admit defeat. They ordered a Model 70 made with copper, a superior metal for runners, for another contest. This time, the workers' runner became unsteady at high speed and the turbine shaft began to vibrate. Model 70 had an edge in the second contest. Now the capitalist-roader and bourgeois authorities swaggered and puffed. "We told you your runner could not beat the foreign model," they said, and ordered the workers to stop their experiments.

Continuing to Advance

Undaunted, the workers drew strength from Chairman Mao's teaching, "In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage."

They summed up their work so far and found the cause of the vi-

bration. Making some drastic changes on their model, they made four runners and fitted them to turbines in the countryside. These worked well and letters of thanks poured in from the peasants. Alarmed, the capitalist-roader promptly dismissed Tang Tch-shui as leader of maintenance service and put him on ordinary maintenance work in the plant, thinking he could halt the experiment by dispersing the outside maintenance team. But the workers got together in their spare time and went right on with their experiment.

Trying to help the capitalist-roader stop them, the bourgeois authorities told the workers, "You know the regulations. You can't experiment without first presenting your drawings and data. If you don't hand them in tomorrow, you'll be charged with violating regulations."

That night Tang tossed about in his bed, unable to sleep. He thought of Chairman Mao's words, "We the Chinese nation have the spirit to fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood, the determination to recover our lost territory by our own efforts, and the ability to stand on our own feet in the family of nations." Yes, Tang thought, under Chairman Mao's leadership we working people defeated Chiang Kai-shek's 8 million troops and established a new China. Surely we can make drawings for a turbine runner. I'll show them! He jumped out of bed, went over to the table and began drafting. Under his big calloused hand, the design of China's own turbine runner began to take shape.

The next day Tang showed the drawings to his fellow workers and together they made improvements. Then they went and spread the paper before the bourgeois au-

thorities. "Here are the drawings," they said. "You'll get the data after the experiments." They turned on their heels and strode back to the shop. Other workers surrounded them. "Let's begin," they said. "We'll show them!" The revolutionary technicians grasped Tang's hand and said, "What you've done is a lesson for us. It has knocked some of the dogmatic thinking out of our heads. We'll join you."

With this backing, Tang and his co-workers made a cast-iron runner according to the drawings in seven days. In another contest with the copper Model 70, the Chinese runner won hands down. Like punctured balloons, the capitalist-roader and bourgeois authorities stood staring. Glancing at their depressed faces, the workers proudly told them, "This is only our first triumph. More are coming."

The Showdown

A year went by. The workers gathered comparative data on their runner. A water turbine fitted with the Chinese runner produced 8.5 per cent more energy than with the Model 70. A water pump with their runner irrigated 50 mu more farm land per day than with the Model 70. The workers turned the data over to the bourgeois authorities and requested a contest with the foreign Model 592, considered the most advanced in the world. But the authorities stuffed their data into the file cabinet without even looking at it.

The cultural revolution began in June 1966. The Chinhua plant's revolutionary workers and technicians responded to Chairman Mao's call, "It is right to rebel against reactionaries", knocked down and dismissed the capitalist-roader and bourgeois authorities who had so faithfully pushed Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Taking over power in the plant, they formed their own organ of power, the revolutionary committee, and gave prompt and strong support to the trial production of the new turbine runner. The revolutionary committee assigned more people to the experiment and gave it all necessary materials, at

the same time submitting the drawings and data to the leading government departments.

In July 1967 a telegram from Peking informed the Chinhua plant workers that the leading departments had formally named the runner created by the Chinese working class as the Chinhua No. 1 and asked Tang Teh-shui to come to Peking to take part in testing the runner at the Institute of Water Conservation and Hydro-power Science.

The testers were divided into two groups, one staying in Peking to make lab tests, the other taking 18 runners to mountainous Yunnan and Kweichow provinces for on-the-spot tests. A year's practical use proved that the Chinhua No. 1 handled a greater volume of flow, rotated at a higher speed and produced more energy than the Model 592. Highly efficient.

But according to foreign technical literature, runners with these qualities have one shortcoming: high-speed rotation causes corrosive air bubbles to form on the vanes. This causes vibration, noise and damage to both the runner and the turbine. Was the Chinhua No. 1 superior to Model 592 in resistance to corrosion? Six months of comparative tests followed.

Finally, on a spring evening in 1969, in the brightly-lit three-story corrosion laboratory of the Peking Institute of Water Conservation and Hydro-power Science, several dozen people stood on the test platform to watch the final contest between the Chinhua No. 1 and the foreign Model 592.

A copper Model 592 runner was fitted to a water pump and it began turning. The mercury in the vacuum gauge rose slowly, measuring the pump's lift. When it registered 5.4 metres, large quantities of air bubbles formed on both sides of the vanes and the pump vibrated so violently that the whole building shook. The test had to stop. A copper Chinhua No. 1 was put in. As it rotated faster and faster, the gauge rose quickly—5.5 metres, 6, 6.5, 6.8 metres. It continued to run evenly, only a few air bubbles appearing, and these on the backs of the vanes. Victory for China! Cheers for the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line filled the building. The Chinese working class had topped advanced world levels in water turbine runners.

... The train sped on. Tang Teh-shui, watching new green fields recede rapidly, smiled the smile of the victor.

Drilling the axle hole on a Chinhua No. 1 runner, now being mass produced.



Across the Land

Eleventh Good Harvest

Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, Tibet's one million emancipated peasants overcame bad weather conditions and insects to reap another good harvest in 1969. It was the eleventh good harvest in a row since the democratic reform and was due to the guidance of Chairman Mao's policy of "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war". The peasants' work was inspired by the call of the Ninth Party Congress to unite and win greater victories.

Some areas were hit by drought, insects, premature frost, hail and other bad conditions. The peasants fought the forces of nature with the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death", spurring themselves on with Chairman Mao's "Be resolute,

fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory".

The Tibetan peasants delivered their best grain to the state in support of the motherland's construction and world revolution, seeing their work also as a blow against the enemies of the Chinese people. This was expressed in a resolute pledge: "Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Biao, we will wipe out the U.S. imperialists, social-imperialists and Indian reactionaries if they dare to violate the frontiers of our great motherland."

New Achievement in Surveying and Cartography

For the past two years a group of surveyors and mappers on ground stereophotography survey

from the Chinese Academy of Sciences has climbed 20 Himalayan peaks from 6,000 to over 7,000 metres high to survey Mount Jolmo Lungma from 61 different angles. Aided by brother units, the People's Liberation Army and local Tibetans, they have accomplished a feat unprecedented in the history of world surveying and cartography.

Composed of young people averaging 20 years of age, the group joined the comprehensive scientific mountain survey in 1966 and again in 1967. With the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death", they did ground stereophotography work in the Mount Jolmo Lungma area in 1968 and 1969. Inspired by the Ninth Party Congress, they overfulfilled their plan for 1969 by 130 per cent one month ahead of schedule, surveying an area three times that surveyed in the previous ten years.

Rarefied air and rapidly changing weather made some bourgeois altitude physiology specialists claim that people could not live at 6,000 metres more than a week — and then only if they first acclimatized themselves for ten days at 5,000 metres. But with great loyalty to Chairman Mao, the young collective pushed towards a world high in surveying and cartography, accomplishing their task at high altitudes with flying colours in a little more than two months.

Telegraph workers check the efficiency of the new high-speed telegraph receiver for messages in Chinese.



Electronic Telegraph to Receive Chinese

Chinese communications workers, technicians and engineers have proved Chairman Mao's conviction. "The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future". They have designed the first electronic high-speed telegraph receiver for messages in the Chinese language — a difficult feat because Chinese uses a different character (rather than letters) for each word. Using semi-conductors, new-type components and electrostatic recording, the equipment automatically translates four-digit signals into Chinese characters and prints them on a telegraph form without using lead type at the rate of 1,500 characters per minute. This is 75 times faster than a human translator can work.

Trial use has proved the new equipment steady and reliable. It relieves telegraph workers of the strain of translating. The high speed and accuracy of translation is unprecedented in the history of China's communications.

China's First Long-distance Dialing System

The Peking Long-distance Telecommunications Administration has installed China's first completely automatic long-distance dialing telephone system between Peking and Tientsin — an achievement of the electronics industry. Long-distance dialing is now as easy as telephoning within the city. Highly efficient, it cuts down on manpower and time.

The system's advanced equipment includes an advanced world standard automatic electronic apparatus to record the subscriber's and receiver's numbers, the date, length of call and calculates the charge. Proved on the Peking-



The *Jingsong* is launched.

Tientsin circuit, the way is now open for direct long-distance dialing throughout China.

Automatic Parcel-handling Machine

People no longer have to queue up to mail parcels in a Peking postal substation where China's first parcel-handling machine is now in use. Handling parcels five times as fast, it saves postal clerks a great amount of work. The clerk takes the sender's parcel, previously well wrapped and checked, puts it on a scale and turns the switch on. The machine gives the weight and charge, and issues a label with serial number, weight, charge, postmark and serviceman's number. The entire operation takes no more than 30 seconds. The machine

was designed and built in one year by Peking post office repair workers.

China Launches 10,000-ton Dredger

The *Jingsong*, a 10,000-ton-class scoop-type suction dredger, designed and built in China, was launched September 29, 1969 at Shanghai's Chiagnan Shipyard, a product of communist cooperation between over a hundred shipyards. It is distinguished by large capacity, high efficiency, easy and highly automatic operation, and great adaptability. It takes on a full load in only fifteen minutes. Used mainly for dredging navigation channels in coastal harbours, its success is important to the development of shipping in China.

Fertilizer Industry Comes to the Countryside

Staff Reporter

SMALL nitrogenous fertilizer plants have become a characteristic feature of the Kiangsu province countryside. From morning to night commune members come with trucks, carts and boats* to take bags of fertilizer back to their nearby production team fields.

These small plants are products of Chairman Mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". In the 11 years since this line was put forward in 1958, an extensive network has grown up all over rural China. Small plants can now produce more than a third of the country's nitrogenous fertilizer. In Kiangsu,

first province to build up the industry in the countryside, small plants now produce more fertilizer than the big plants. They have become a vigorous force in the industry.

Before 1958 the only nitrogenous fertilizer plants were in the big cities. Bourgeois technical authorities, with their noses in foreign books, claimed that production had to be housed in specially equipped plants because the technology was complicated, high temperatures and pressure were required, and the chemicals used were inflammable and explosive. But the past 11 years has proved that the industry can settle down in the countryside and give greater, fast-

er, better and more economical support to agriculture.

Better Plants Faster and Cheaper

The small rural plants are not miniatures of the big city plants. They have actually begun revolutionizing the nitrogenous fertilizer industry, using advanced world standard flow of production process oriented to Chinese conditions. Their operations are simpler. They use less equipment, raw material and power. The fertilizers they produce are cheaper, quicker in effect and do not harden the soil — qualities which greatly satisfy the peasants. Because the plants are small, production planning is more flexible. Equipment is simpler and easier to change. This makes ideal conditions for technical innovation. The small plants have therefore become "experimental testing laboratories" for the big plants and their experience, including the new flow of production process, is now being tried and used in the big plants.

Small plants cost less to build and because they can be built four or five times faster go into production quicker. The investment per ton of synthetic ammonia** produced is only half the sum needed for a big plant. The success of small rural plants has thus opened a new path for the more rapid development of China's nitrogenous fertilizer industry. Each one built since the cultural revolution began has incorporated the merits of previous ones and was built faster, better and more economically.

In Kiangsu province, 37 small rural plants went into production in the past decade. The Wuchin Chemical Fertilizer Plant, with a capacity of 3,000 tons of synthetic ammonia per year, was begun in

A Kunshan Chemical Fertilizer Plant worker (right) discusses the effectiveness of his plant's fertilizer with two local peasants.



* Kiangsu province has many canals and waterways.

** Synthetic ammonia is a middle product of the nitrogenous fertilizer plant. Its output is often the measure of the output of chemical fertilizers.

the rice area of southern Kiangsu in January 1966 and was turning out fertilizer just eight months later. Running the plant with diligence and thrift, the workers kept improving management and lowering cost so that within a year a sizable surplus fund was accumulated. This, plus a small sum contributed by the state, was used to expand production in the same year to 5,000 tons annually.

About half the cost of building the Wuchin plant came from loans made by communes in the area. These were all repaid by 1969. In terms of benefit to the communes' rice paddies, the investment was less than two yuan per *mu* while each *mu* received 25 kg. of fertilizer. This figure does not include the plant's daily by-product, ammonia water in huge amounts, or waste water which contains chemicals of fertilizing value. This waste water, regularly used to irrigate, can make it unnecessary to use additional chemical fertilizer on 5,000 *mu* of rice.

Most of the small plants are in the open countryside away from the county towns, which makes it easier to sell directly to the local communes. Not only are fertilizer prices lower, but the communes save on transport costs and avoid delays in getting fertilizer to their crops. Often fertilizer leaving the plant in the morning is spread on the fields the same afternoon.

Self-reliance

The small fertilizer plants have developed in the midst of the sharp struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The General Line for Socialist Construction of the big leap forward year of 1958 inspired the revolutionary staff members and workers of the chemical industry. Deciding to apply Chairman Mao's call to "be self-reliant, work hard, do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind", they began to blaze a new path in the more rapid development of the nitrogenous fertilizer industry. Boldly they proposed moving the industry to the countryside. Boldly they designed new



Exchanging experience in the application of Mao Tse-tung Thought to their work in a small rural fertilizer plant.

flows of production process suited to small plants. This was acting according to Chairman Mao's policy of "walking on two legs", a policy for the development of all of China's industry — developing local government-run industry at the same time as central government-run industry, developing small and medium size industries at the same time as big industries, and developing locally-initiated methods of production right alongside modern production methods. In all industry the policy both took

advantage of local conditions and brought the initiative and creativity of more of the masses into full play. It put China's national industrial development on a self-reliant basis.

Under this policy, small rural fertilizer plants mushroomed. But Liu Shao-chi's agents in the chemical industry promptly raised objections. Violently against "walking on two legs", they cried, "You can't get anywhere building both big and small plants. It's simply not done in foreign countries."

Small plants, they insisted, would lower the industrial level. At first, because the workers in the small plants were not familiar with the new flow of production process, their output was unsteady and the cost was high. Instantly the capitalist-roaders clamoured for a halt to building the small plants, claiming that they could not meet technical and economic requirements.

The masses rose to fight this evil wind. Workers of the Tanyang Chemical Fertilizer Plant, for example, among the first to put a small plant into operation in Kiangsu, declared, "The question of whether we can get small plants going or not is vital. It will decide whether or not we can expand the nation's nitrogenous fertilizer industry quickly, efficiently and economically enough to support agriculture effectively. As long as we do as Chairman Mao teaches, 'learn warfare through warfare', work hard, get to know our equipment and master the new process, we can make a success of the small plants." The peasants came to their support. "These are our plants," they said. "We'll give them all they need to be successful."

Most of the workers of the Tanyang plant were children of poor or lower-middle peasants with only primary or junior middle schooling. The bourgeois authorities considered them greenhorns. But, determined to strike a blow for Chairman Mao, they ignored the jibes and taunts and learned as they worked. Valves in the flow system blocked up. They climbed the 18-metre carbonization tower dozens of times a day to make observations, made 100 experiments in two weeks, uncovered the cause of the stoppage and solved the problem. Workers in the high-pressure section watched the compressor around the clock to study and analyse production problems as they arose. For a whole year, revolutionary cadres and technicians joined the workers night after night and with dogged persistence collected more than 20,000 items of experimental data. Finally they mastered the entire new flow of production process and established their rational control figures.

In 1963 the Tanyang plant's technical and economic targets surpassed many of the big plants.

Small plants had proved their superiority in the use of the new flow of production process. The path was now open to rapid, cheap and locally-available fertilizer in the countryside. The demand of the workers and peasants grew into a bigger mass movement to build similar rural plants.

The Masses Have Might

Where to get the capital? "Our communes will provide it," said the peasants. Half of it came from commune loans and the other half from the state.

Where to get the workers? "Train them from among ourselves," said the peasants. The communes supplied most of the workers, who learned as they worked and quickly became skilled workmen.

Where to get the equipment? "Rely on the masses and our own efforts," said the workers. The province organized some 100 factories under the special administrative areas, municipalities and counties to make it. There were machinery plants, handicraft co-ops and commune blacksmith shops. Though many of these were small, the workers pledged to equip all the nitrogenous fertilizer plants the province needed.

In Chiangtu county, for example, the foundry skill of a handicraft co-op's workers combined with the precision finishing skill of the workers of a farm machinery plant turned out excellent small valves. This spirit of cooperation and hard struggle tapped the full potential of the hundred factories so that complete sets of equipment were ready by 1965.

People threw themselves into plant construction with great enthusiasm. The Taihsing Chemical Fertilizer Plant was built during the cultural revolution. Members of the Taihsing County Revolutionary Committee took part in the construction direction group. Led by the military representative, they regularly worked on the site to know the work and people and help solve problems on the spot. P.L.A. men helping with the construction ran Mao Tsetung Thought study classes with the workers at the site and studied Chairman Mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle with them.

The county town sent 100 construction workers and 10,000 office workers and Red Guards to help. Nearby communes sent 6,000 members. Water for production use and a waterway for transporting coal to the new plant were a problem. Commune members solved it by breaking the ice on a small stream and in only 20 days widening it into a 200-metre canal 20 metres wide linking the plant with a river.

Conventional practice called for the plant's complex pressure machines, furnaces, towers and piping system to be installed by specialists. But the workers decided on self-reliance and economy as Chairman Mao teaches. The county's machinery and farm tool plants helped and the workers went ahead boldly on their own. No hoisting machinery, they made their own cranes to lift into place the heavy pieces of equipment, some ten metres high, some weighing several tons. Lacking magnetic detectors to inspect the pipes, in one week they converted an electric welding machine into a combination welder and detector. Tremendous collective drive completed the installation in just four months.

Galaxy of Small Plants

The cultural revolution gave an even greater boost to the policies of self-reliance and walking on two legs. The development of medium and large chemical fertilizer plants continued, but even greater attention was given to erecting small plants. In late 1969 the ministries of chemical and metallurgical industries called a conference at the Nanking Chemical Fertilizer Plant to study improving the quality of steel used for the equipment manufacturing nitrogenous fertilizer for both big and small plants.

Since the cultural revolution began in 1966, Kiangsu province has completed or is building four times as many small plants as the total built in the previous seven years — and this does not include old plants under expansion. As 1969 closed, 80 per cent of the counties had their own plants or were building them. Another year will see every county with this industry so vital to agriculture.



伟大的马列主义列宁主义毛泽东思想万岁！



Commune members using nitrogenous fertilizer produced in a plant right next to their fields.



A seller of the Tanyang Chemical Fertilizer Plant collecting opinions of commune members.

Loading ammonia water directly into transport boats.





1.

1. A county-run nitrogen

2. An elderly commune member
Kunshan Chemical Fertilizer
fully scoops up nitro

3. Bagged fertilizer ready for

4. Fertilizer on its way to
distribution teams.



3.





fertilizer plant.
 ber visiting the
 izer Plant joy-
 enous fertilizer.
 shipment.
 commune produc-





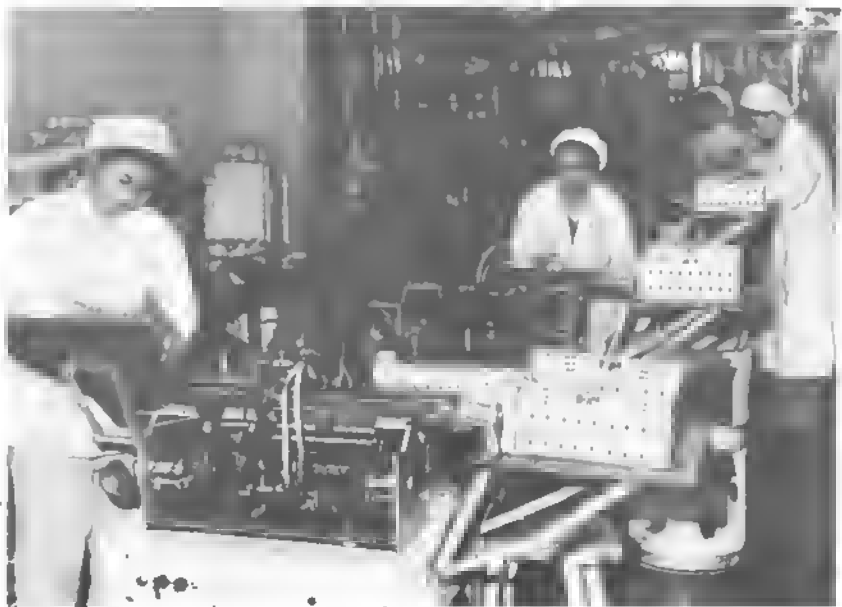
A "barefoot doctor" gives inoculations.

Drastic Price Cuts On Medicines

LAST August 1, drastic price reductions on medicines, averaging 37 per cent, went into effect throughout China, bringing prices down to about 80 per cent below 1950, a year after the establishment of our People's Republic. Prices on medical equipment, instruments, reagents, vaccines and serums were also cut. The biggest slash involved common medicines used by the working people in the rural areas. Though prices on medicines were lowered many times over the last twenty years, the latest cut was the biggest and covered the widest range of items. This has been another step in carrying out Chairman Mao's directive, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", and resulted in greatly boosting the development and strengthening of the rural cooperative medical services.

Guided by Chairman Mao's policies, particularly "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", all production and scientific research in China has made big headway. The pharmaceutical industry has been an integrated part of this rapid advance. As the variety of medicines increased and quality im-

Inexpensive medicines for the rural areas. In the Peking Pharmaceutical Plant.



proved, production costs have been brought down. Gone is the backward pharmaceutical industry of old China under the reactionary Kuomintang which depended on imports.

Some of the biggest August cuts were:

	The cut:	Lower than 1952:
	(by percentage)	
Penicillin 200,000 units	81%	90
Dihydrostreptomycin 1,000,000 units	63	94
Sulfathiazole tablets	13.3	67
Sulfadiazine tablets	50	66.5
Antipyretic and analgesic tablets	20	

Such big reductions greatly lower medical expenses for the people and indicate the concern of the Party Central Committee for the health and well-being of the workers, peasants, soldiers and other revolutionary people. Demonstrating the superiority of the socialist system, the price cuts were a victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the result of the efforts made by the revolutionary workers, technicians and leaders in the pharmaceutical industry and related organizations to follow Chairman Mao's teaching, "Grasp revolution and promote production" during the cultural revolution.

To complement the new general price cuts, prices on medicines have been standardized throughout the country and differences eliminated. Previously higher in remote and isolated areas, prices to the people of various nationalities in these mountain, rural and border areas are now the same as everywhere else.

In order to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants better, pharmaceutical workers organized investigation groups and went deep into the rural areas to get the opinions of the peasants and their "barefoot doctors".* They joined

* Medical trainees from among the peasants who do medical and health work in addition to their regular jobs in production.



Medical workers in Kweichow province arrive at a village.

them in exposing and repudiating Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of serving only a few and with an eye solely on profit. Then the workers put their energies into producing inexpensive, high quality, effective and easy-to-take medicines for common and recurrent diseases. At the same time, medicines urgently needed by the peasants are delivered in good time.

To the pharmaceutical and commercial workers who send the medicines to the countryside, the peasants often say, "What you've brought us is more than medicines. It's the supreme concern from Chairman Mao for the well-being of us poor and lower-middle peasants." And they express their gratitude by cheering, "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

A worker-led investigation group from a pharmaceutical plant studies peasants' needs deep in the countryside.





People's militiamen on patrol on the shore of Peipu Gulf.

Perfecting combat skill, ready for any invader.

Fishermen Fight Off U.S. Attacks

Staff Reporters



OUR motor junk was sailing along the shore of Peipu Gulf. To the north, rich green forest belts stretched along the coast. Southward, white sails dotted the blue sea. The rumble of our motor startled and scattered large schools of fish. Now and then a gleaming white one would leap out of the sea or swim alongside the boat. A fisherman in the bow said excitedly, "This will be a good fishing season!"

Peipu Gulf is a natural fishing ground teeming with marine life. People in the communes on the coast of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region have always fished there. However, U.S. imperialism, warring against Viet Nam, continues to provoke and attack Chinese fishing boats in the gulf with planes and warships, creating one bloody incident after another. But Chinese fishermen armed with Mao Tsetung Thought cannot be intimidated. Fearing neither hardship nor death, they fight back blow-for-blow with a thorough revolutionary spirit.



Militia fighters studying Chairman Mao's quotations during a work break.

Ridiculing the Paper Tiger

We talked to many fishermen both in their homes and at work. They were enthusiastic about their fine catches. At the same time they described many encounters which proved the paper-tiger nature of the U.S. imperialists.

Old Wu, a 49-year-old fisherman of Ching nationality on Wanwei Island in Peipu Gulf, showed us his right hand, which had been wounded by bullets from a U.S. plane, and angrily told of a U.S. attack.

It was an early summer afternoon. Old Wu's No. 6503 and other boats were out as usual on the high seas. After a good day, No. 6503 was on its way back when a U.S. plane suddenly appeared and dived on them. Captain Chen Cheng-wei, a Communist and militia platoon leader, looked up at China's five-star red flag flying on the mast and told the crew, "Heads may fall and blood flow, but our motherland must not be insulted!" He ordered combat positions. As the enemy plane began strafing, shells flew and heavy smoke rolled. Coolly Chen put Chairman Mao's portrait





Hsinluclao commune's militia members make nets.

aside in a safe place. A bullet cut the halyard and the flag began slipping. Risking their lives, Chen and another militiaman secured it. A sudden hail of enemy bullets came and Chen threw himself on another fisherman to save his class brother. Chen was killed, Old Wu and two other fishermen were injured.

Their boat damaged, the crew of No. 6503 was rescued by another boat in the fleet. Angry tears filled their eyes as they carried the body of their comrade aboard. They took the crippled boat in tow and headed back to the village. There the fishermen held a rally denouncing U.S. imperialism for its atrocities and pledged to carry on the struggle fearlessly like their comrade-in-arms Chen Cheng-wei. Furiously they worked to repair the boat. Two days later, No. 6503 was again proudly sailing in Peipu Gulf.

Mao Tsetung Thought is the fishermen's most powerful weapon against the enemy. Studying Chairman Mao's works conscientiously and arming themselves ideologically with his teachings, they are brave and invincible in their battles with the Yankee pirates in Peipu Gulf.

At noon one day last April, four of the Waisha commune's motor

junks were fishing in the gulf. Suddenly two big U.S. warships, guns trained on them, bore down to block their way. Two planes dived on them. Infuriated by the provocation, militiamen and fishermen moved their boats into combat positions. Holding up their *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung*, they shouted, "All reactionaries are paper tigers! Down with U.S. imperialism!" The men on board picked up every weapon — including poles, kitchen knives and fishing forks, and shouted, "U.S. pirates, if you dare to touch a single hair on us, we'll throw you into the sea to feed the sharks!" The U.S. warships turned tail at 50 metres and fled.

We visited an old fisherman of the Tichiao commune, who had just returned from the sea. He pointed to two baskets filled with scrap metal from U.S. planes. "Look," he said smiling, "the true features of U.S. imperialism!" Many U.S. planes invading Viet Nam or China have been shot down over the sea. Often snagged in the fishing nets, the rubbish is hauled up.

Escape-proof Net

U.S. bandit planes often fly over the Chinese mainland spying and disrupting production. In 1966, a

plane came over a county bordering Peipu Gulf, strafing and wounding three commune members at work. The angry commune members shouted, "U.S. imperialism must pay this blood debt!" The militiamen sharpened their vigilance, gun in one hand and tools in the other.

One August day in 1967, commune members were working on a hillside when two U.S. planes came again and hit and wounded two people. Hatred for the brutal criminals filled all hearts. Prompt P.L.A. fire brought both planes spiralling to earth. Cheers went up, "Wonderful shooting! Long live Chairman Mao! Long live the People's Liberation Army!"

Two white parachutes were spotted. The entire village turned out to catch the U.S. flying bandits — gray-haired people, women with babies, cadres, school children, militiamen, all carrying clubs, shoulder poles and rifles. Lu Kuan-lin, militia squad leader and son of a poor peasant of the Chuang nationality, led the pursuit with his men. P.L.A. men joined them. They waded two streams and climbed a big hill, running towards the spot where the parachutes were falling. Lu Kuan-lin only had a bamboo pole in his hands, but

knew Chairman Mao's teaching, "Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive." Now was the time to avenge his Chinese and Vietnamese

class brothers by capturing the two paper tigers.

As they approached, they saw the white parachutes hanging in the branches of a tree. Lu Kuanlin ordered the militiamen into

three groups to surround the enemies. Closing in, they found one of the pilots dead on the ground. The other had cut himself free and fled. The rain had made the ground soft and they



Army and militiamen condemn U.S. imperialist crimes at the spot where a U.S. plane was shot down by China's air force. Below: Robert J. Flynn, U.S. pilot captured in China.

found footprints leading away, only to vanish in a short distance. The militiamen searched the vicinity.

Lu Kuan-lin was probing some heavy weeds and brambles with his pole when he saw the toe of a shoe. He wheeled around behind a tree, pointed his pole at the weeds and cried, "Hand over your gun and be spared!" Then he shouted, "Come on, comrades, catch the Yankee alive!" Two trembling hands rose above the weeds. The men surrounded the enemy pilot and took his pistol, portable radio transmitter and receiver. The enemy pointed to his chest and mumbled something. The militiamen opened his jacket and found a "letter" printed in 13 languages begging his captors to let him go and help him get home. It promised a handsome reward. The men of the P.L.A. and the militia burst into scornful laughter. They called an on-the-spot mass rally on a hillside to denounce U.S. imperialism for its criminal aggression.

Fishing Outpost

At the first faint gleam of dawn, loud ringing blasts of the conch shell interrupted the sound of the waves. Militia women with rifles on their backs ran down to the beach and began their military exercises under the guidance of P.L.A. comrades.

Tichiao is a fishing village on a peninsula that knives out into Peipu Gulf. Here, as in all other communes along the coast, the fishermen have formed militia units, making everyone a soldier. Chairman Mao teaches, "The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously. Not only must we have a powerful regular army, we must also organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale." Moreover, helped by the P.L.A., the militia fighters constantly raise their political level with intensive study.

On a green hillside behind Tichiao village stands a pure white stone monument to the memory of two martyrs killed by U.S. flying bandits. Here in a Mao Tsetung Thought study class, the militia denounced U.S. imperialism and

social-imperialism for attacking China. Applying Chairman Mao's warning, "We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked; we will certainly counter-attack", the militiamen heighten their vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war and hold the gun tightly, ready to defend the motherland.

Evenings in the fishing villages are militant evenings. Outside the brightly lit headquarters of the Chienhai fishing brigade a group of 50 to 60-year-old fishermen sat in the courtyard studying the documents of the Ninth Party Congress and discussing Chairman Mao's teaching, "With regard to the question of world war, there are but two possibilities: One is that the war will give rise to revolution and the other is that revolution will prevent the war."

The local fishermen have a glorious revolutionary tradition. In the campaign to liberate Hainan Island in 1950, they supported the People's Liberation Army with 100 wooden boats. Now when the young militia fighters stepped up their military training, the old fishermen organized their own military group, made a hundred wooden rifles in their spare time and went down to the beach before dawn to train. "U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism," they said, "are intensifying their preparations for war against China. The enemy is sharpening his sword, we sharpen ours. If the enemy dares attack us, we will drown him in the vast ocean of people's war."

We came back from the seaside at midnight. Far out on the dark sea lights flickered like stars. The commune's fishing vessels were making night hauls. The lights were like the sharp eyes of militia fighters watching the seas of Peipu Gulf.

At the village entrance we passed three shadows. Militia women on night patrol, the same girls we had seen making nets during the day. When we looked back again, they had disappeared into the blackness of the trees. Under the moonlight, the forest belts stretched along the seacoast of our motherland like a great wall of steel.

AS Mao Tsetung Thought penetrates to the farthest corners of China, it has also lighted the deep forests of the Ailao Mountains in the borderland of Yunnan province. With profound proletarian class feelings, the revolutionary Kutsung people sing a beautiful folksong:

*Chairman Mao, our saving star,
Mao Tsetung Thought, our life-blood.
A thousand, ten thousand,
forest paths —
But only one road to happiness:
Chairman Mao points the way!*

Out of the Jungle

Before liberation, the 3,000 Kutsung people lived deep in the virgin forests of the Ailao Mountains. Brutally oppressed by the Kuomintang reactionaries, chiefs and headmen, they lived in palm-leaf huts, wore clothes of leaves and ate wild





From Jungle—Forest to Socialism

Kutsung and Tal commune members reap their rice.

A Kutsung Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team performs.



animals. For generations they did not see the sun. Then Chairman Mao sent the People's Liberation Army into the mountains to wipe out the remnants of the Kuomintang bandits and bring their liberation. P.L.A. comrades and local cadres of different nationalities spent the next five years on the difficult task of helping their Kutsung brothers move out of the deep mountain forests down to the good foothill country. There in 31 new villages built for them by the Party and People's Government they began a new life in 1957.

In 1958, guided and inspired by the three red banners—the General Line for Socialist Construction, the Big Leap Forward and the People's Communes—the Kutsung people established their first agricultural producers' cooperatives and a large number of mutual-aid teams. The socialist forms of organization showed their vigorous vitality. In the forests the

Kutsung people only grew maize with the primitive slash-and-burn method. Now with their collective efforts they dug 27 water channels in the mountains, built paddy fields and began to produce 100,000 *jin* of rice a year. For the first time in their lives they also grew cotton, sugarcane and other crops. For the first time they wore clothes which they wove themselves.

The surging cooperative movement and the big leap forward produced a large number of activists firmly resolved to take the socialist road, also the Kutsung people's first proletarian vanguards—Communist Party members.

The Blow

Just as the Kutsungs were beginning to enjoy the sunshine of Mao Tsetung Thought and the good life of socialism, the sinister ideas of traitor Liu Shao-chi, aimed at restoring capitalism, swept over



Li Fu-lung (centre), a Kutsung elected to the county revolutionary committee, keeps a close tie with the people.

the Ailao Mountains. His agents in Yunnan ordered the Kutsungs to disband their cooperatives. "Special conditions in the border areas," they claimed, "the backwardness of the national minorities." The stunned people asked Miaochusha, a Party member who had met our great leader Chairman Mao in Peking, to speak for them and ask why. Miaochusha packed his food and walked 100 kilometres to the county town. There he asked the leaders of the county Party committee, "Why can't we have cooperatives?"

The leaders, later uncovered as the Party capitalist-roaders, were unable to find a reason and only replied arrogantly, "Orders from above. The Kutsungs just cannot have cooperatives."

Furious, Miaochusha returned. Village Party members assembled in front of Chairman Mao's portrait and pledged: "We Communists will firmly follow Chairman Mao, make revolution and never leave the socialist road!" United with the masses, they persisted in running their cooperatives. Alarmed, the county Party capitalist-roaders set out for the Kutsung's new villages to stop them. Using their authority, which they had stolen from the Party and the people, they finally ordered the cooperatives disbanded. Forced to

farm on their own again, many families could not produce enough to support themselves. Group by group, the Kutsung people were forced to go back into their ancient forests.

In these days of renewed bitterness, how the Kutsung people longed for their great saving star, Chairman Mao! When they left their new villages, they had carried Chairman Mao portraits with them. Old Chiachi, who had received a Chairman Mao badge at a province militia congress in 1958, had carefully wrapped it and put it in the rattan box which held all his possessions. Back in the difficult jungle-forests, his younger brother fell from a tree trying to pick wild fruit to still his hunger, and was killed. Another younger brother and two sons died of illness for lack of medical treatment. In these hard days, Chiachi would take out his Chairman Mao badge and gaze at it. The kindly face, like a red sun rising in the dark forests, filled his heart with hope.

Again the Sun

But the day of re-liberation came at last. The flames of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, personally initiated and led by our great supreme commander Chairman Mao, spread to the very borders of the motherland, dispelling

the dark clouds. Again Chairman Mao sent the P.L.A. into the forests of the Ailao Mountains to look for the Kutsung people.

P.L.A. Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams, carrying Chairman Mao's works, picked their way along sheer cliffs and animal trails. They visited each Kutsung hut, bringing new portraits of Chairman Mao, his precious revolutionary books and above all his deep love and concern. Once again rescued by their beloved Chairman Mao, the Kutsungs wept and shouted from the bottom of their hearts, "Long live Chairman Mao! Chairman Mao, you are the never-setting sun in the hearts of the Kutsung people!"

With the help of the P.L.A. the Kutsung people again left the forests and settled down in villages. They ran night schools and various other kinds of classes to study Mao Tsetung Thought. Old Paisan said, "The best books are Chairman Mao's works. We can go without eating, but we'd lose the right direction if we didn't study Chairman Mao's works. We Kutsungs can only be saved with Mao Tsetung Thought."

Young Huang Hsiao-erh had such a bad boil that he could hardly sit or stand. In spite of the pain, he limped to night school to study with the others and exchange experience in applying Mao Tsetung Thought. He studied it so well with this same stubborn revolutionary spirit that he learned Chairman Mao's three good old articles and dozens of his quotations by heart. He became an activist in such study and application.

Mao Tsetung Thought sharpened the Kutsung people's eyesight. They saw clearly that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line had led them out of the forests and Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line had driven them back, that once again Chairman Mao's revolutionary line had rescued them. Indignation rose to fury and they held many meetings to repudiate the revisionist line. At one meeting they made a display. On one side their palm-leaf clothes, wooden hoes and the

wild roots and berries of their miserable life in the forest. On the other side their precious revolutionary books, the works of Chairman Mao, and their new metal farm tools, cotton-padded quilts and new clothes, the things of their new socialist life. Old Chiachi swept his arm over the display and condemned renegade Liu Shao-chi for his crimes. "Our family," he said, "was saved from death by our great leader Chairman Mao. Liu Shao-chi forced us back on the road to death. Liu Shao-chi is the Kutsung people's worst enemy, a deadly panther. Man cannot sleep in the same lair with the panther! Down with Liu Shao-chi!"

Throughout Ailao Mountains, such repudiation meetings burned away revisionism and kindled still greater enthusiasm for the socialist road. Deep into the night they discussed how to start their cooperatives again and run them better. Steeled in the cultural revolution, grasping Mao Tsetung Thought more firmly, they set up 17 new cooperatives — their victory in the struggle between the two lines. Once again they were on the high road of socialism.

Forever Loyal to Chairman Mao

The story of Pugalù, a Kutsung woman, is typical of the feelings and determination of the people. What tremendous changes had come with the leadership of Chairman Mao! She thought over all the miserable past. The contrast with the present made her as excited as the turbulent waves of the river below the Ailao Mountains. The gloomy, cold forest caves had become new houses. The blood and tears of their history had changed into the secure plenty of good harvests brought in by their cooperatives. In the forest sick people could only wait for death. Now Chairman Mao had sent P.L.A. medical workers to train the Kutsung people's own "barefoot doctors". Generations of exploitation and oppression because they had no political power nor the guns to seize and hold it. Now their own representatives sat with other nationality representatives in village, district and county organs of power, holding proletarian

political power for the people. And here she was, a poor Kutsung woman in the old society, now a member of the village revolutionary committee! The more she thought, the more excited she became. What better proof that Chairman Mao's love for the people is higher than the mountains and deeper than the seas. No Chairman Mao, no happiness for the Kutsung people!

How could these profound proletarian feelings be expressed? Pugalù decided to embroider a portrait of Chairman Mao. As she worked through many sleepless nights, she thought of what words to embroider below the portrait to best bring out these feelings. "The Ninth Party Congress has elected the Central Committee led by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as deputy lead-

er," she mused. "Under it, our socialist motherland will never change its political colour. This gives hope to the oppressed people all over the world. We Kutsung people will never go backward again and suffer the old bitterness. Yes, we Kutsung people will be loyal to Chairman Mao for generations to come and carry the revolution through to the end."

The next morning Pugalù embroidered the shining words: "The Kutsung people will be loyal to Chairman Mao from generation to generation!"

Today the Kutsungs are working alongside their brother Tai and Hani peoples in the Ninth Congress spirit of unity and victory to strengthen and develop their collective economy and match the rapid pace of the entire 700 million people of socialist China.

Kutsung people scathingly repudiate Liu Shao-chi for his counter-revolutionary revisionist line which drove them back into the jungle.



The Masses' Revolutionary Criticism Taught Me a Profound Lesson

WEI NENG-JUN



The author (left) studying Chairman Mao's works.

Members of the propaganda team and others in a heart-to-heart talk with Wei Neng-Jun.



IN the revolutionary criticism and repudiation during the cultural revolution, the masses of Hospital No. 1 of the Wuhan Medical Institute used concrete examples to expose and reject Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medicine, education and scientific research. In this process, they exposed my mistake in carrying out this line. Afterwards, the Worker—P.L.A. Mao Tsetung Thought Propaganda Team in our institute decided to hold a criticism and repudiation exhibit centred around my work in order to wipe out the poisonous influence of this line and all tendencies not in conformity with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The news upset me and all kinds of worries arose. I thought, "Here I am, the head of an ear, nose and throat teaching research group getting criticized and repudiated before the people. How embarrassing. Once the news gets out, it will be the end of my name and reputation."

Turning Fear into Courage

Sensing my worry, the leading comrades of the propaganda team warmly helped me. In their many talks with me they emphasized that "the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is definitely not out to knock down all intellectuals.

Criticizing you doesn't mean discrediting you as a person. What we want to do is help you make a complete break with the old thinking so that your ideology will be able to meet the needs of socialist revolution and construction and you can serve the people better. Once you get up the courage to accept the criticism of the revolutionary masses and correct mistakes which do not conform to Mao Tsetung Thought, you will be able to become an intellectual the workers and peasants welcome." Some of my worries fell away.

To help me further, they let me join a Mao Tsetung Thought study class. We studied Chairman Mao's teachings on the importance of mass criticism against bourgeois and revisionist ideology. He points out, "All erroneous ideas, all poisonous weeds, all ghosts and monsters, must be subjected to criticism; in no circumstance should they be allowed to spread unchecked." These words started me thinking seriously. What should my attitude towards the coming mass criticism and repudiation of my mistakes and faulty thinking be?

I recalled my past since liberation. For almost two decades I had struggled for one thing with single-minded persistence — to become an expert and famous. Actually, all I had done was a far cry from Chairman Mao's demand that we serve the people wholeheartedly. Sometimes I had sensed something wrong with my thinking and had tried to think of how to overcome it. But because I always pondered this by myself behind closed doors and never went through criticism by the masses, I never found the root of my difficulty hidden deep in my soul — bourgeois individualism, the outlook on life in which everything is centred on self-interest. So afterwards I would remain just as I was before.

I thought of making revolution, I wanted to make revolution, but now when it really came to public criticism at an exhibit and getting a chance to be helped by the revolutionary masses, I was afraid. Why? Because my will to make revolution in myself was not really very firm and I did not have the courage to break completely with my wrong thinking.

What should I do? I sought the answer in Chairman Mao's works. "There is no construction without destruction," he says. "Destruction means criticism and repudiation, it means revolution. It involves reasoning things out, which is construction. Put destruction first, and in the process you have construction." In order to thoroughly discard the "old self" and create and temper a "new self" welcomed by the proletariat, I made up my mind to transform fear into courage and listen with a positive attitude to the criticism from the masses.

Public Criticism and Repudiation

The exhibit started. It was held in my laboratory. There I saw all

listened to the guides' explanations of the evidence and the visitors' comments.

It was true, the line I had carried out in scientific research was exactly the stuff lauded by Liu Shao-chi. I had abandoned the study on prevention and treatment of otitis and other common illnesses of labouring people to study only diseases rare in our country such as otosclerosis — my aim being to get a name and material reward with a single success. I had turned away many deaf-mutes, for example, and instead concentrated most of the personnel, money and materials on finding a way to use acupuncture treatment for deaf-mutes by applying the electrophysiological method on guinea pigs. In order



An operation to improve hearing.

the charts and drawings about myself, the piles of specimens I had collected which had no practical value, rows of expensive instruments which could not be used. I lowered my head in remorse. All the items on exhibit were the positive proof of my having faithfully carried out Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in scientific research — a line which was completely divorced from proletarian politics, from the workers, peasants and soldiers and from reality. An endless line of visitors streamed in. I stood to one side and

to monopolize technique, I had turned my laboratory into an independent kingdom of my own, not even allowing technicians helping me with my research to grasp all sides of technical matters. Divorced from politics, from the workers, peasants and soldiers and from reality, it was inevitable that nothing came of any of my experiments.

Poisoned by Liu Shao-chi's philosophy of idolizing all things foreign, I trailed along behind foreign experts. I thought nothing

of spending huge sums of state money to set up three laboratories which had little practical value. I wasted state funds and material to the total value of the annual income of five hundred peasants.

In order to find supporting evidence for my so-called diagnosis of silicosis in its early stages, which I published as a thesis to get a name for myself, I made bronchoscopic examinations on workers with the disease—a painful process and one entirely unnecessary. I had set up the throne of my “authority” on the suffering of my patients! Every time the exhibit guides or visitors mentioned this, I could see again the patients’ faces in pain—I was overwhelmed with remorse. Chairman Mao teaches us, “**The question of ‘for whom?’ is fundamental.**” I had not been wholeheartedly serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. Instead, I had wanted them to serve my ambition to become expert and famous.

The revolutionary masses pointed out that my actions were in striking contrast to the self-sacrificing spirit of the P.L.A. medical workers who first practised applying acupuncture treatment on themselves in order to be able to cure their class brothers.

Beginning to Understand Myself

Seeing the many facts of my conduct exposed like this made me realize for the first time how ugly and bourgeois my soul really was. I used to think of myself as a revolutionary intellectual. Only now have I come to understand the truth of Chairman Mao’s analysis: “**Most of our present intellectuals come from the old society and from families of non-working people. Even those who come from workers’ or peasants’ families are still bourgeois intellectuals because the education they received before liberation was a bourgeois education and their world outlook was fundamentally bourgeois.**”

I was born in an exploiting-class family. Before liberation I studied in a medical institute run by the imperialists and was fed on feudal and imperialist culture. “Scholars” cloaked as professors, who worshipped everything foreign, did all

they could to spread their kind of thinking. In the scramble for fame and fortune they were so depraved as to experiment on their own countrymen, building their reputations as scholars and professors on the blood of the Chinese people. This kind of thinking had a deep influence on me.

After liberation, Liu Shao-chi’s revisionist line led engineers and scientists to think of technique first and to pursue a name and material reward. My ideal was to “become famous at forty, expert at fifty and astound the world at sixty”. For almost two decades not only had my bourgeois outlook remained unchanged, but it had grown stronger. Worse still, in my teaching I had stuffed all this bourgeois thinking into the heads of my young students so that not a few of them were also poisoned by Liu Shao-chi’s line.

After I began to see myself as I really was, my worry about being criticized turned into shame and regret. My body had entered the socialist society, but my brain had remained behind in the capitalist society. I had been lax about ideological remoulding and had fallen behind the times. Suddenly I hated Liu Shao-chi. And I hated myself. Now that I finally knew what to hate, I also knew what to love. I no longer feared the masses’ criticism of my mistakes. My class stand had finally started to change.

During the exhibit I came down with a cold and had to stay at home for a while. Workers, P.L.A. men and others from the revolutionary masses came to see me. Wonderfully warm, they encouraged me to turn the masses’ criticism into a moving force propelling me forward to break completely with the old self-interest. I was deeply moved. I thought to myself, “I’ve gone against Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line, yet what warmth the workers-P.L.A. propaganda team members show me. Politically, they make high demands of me, while in daily life they care for me in every way. If I do not break with the old and start anew I will not have lived up to our great leader Chairman Mao’s hopes for intellectuals. So I took another

step forward. I began to really welcome and actively seek criticism from the masses. As I listened to the exhibit guides, I began to help deepen the visitors’ understanding and hatred of Liu Shao-chi’s line, adding to their explanations of the evidence.

The exhibit lasted ten days. I will never forget the lessons it taught me. It made me see my old self clearly and take the first step forward along Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line. It was the workers and P.L.A. men carrying out Chairman Mao’s proletarian policy towards intellectuals who pulled me out of the blind alley of the bourgeois class and led me onto the broad road of the proletariat.

Now — Greater Trust

After the criticism and repudiation exhibit, the propaganda team continued to help me patiently. I tried very hard to be with the masses and become one of them in collective productive labour, in work and studies. Now the masses greeted me affectionately as “Old Wei” instead of keeping a respectful distance. Whenever they see something wrong with me, they criticize and help me. When I make the slightest bit of progress, they encourage me to stride on.

The propaganda team now shows even greater trust in me in my work. They send me to other hospitals to join in consultations on difficult cases, encouraging me to use my professional knowledge to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and train the younger generation correctly. Through all this I’ve come to have a deeper understanding of the greatness of the policies on intellectuals set down by our Party and Chairman Mao. “**Our Party,**” Chairman Mao says, “**should . . . adopt a careful attitude towards students, teachers, professors, scientific workers, art workers and ordinary intellectuals. We should unite with them, educate them and give them posts according to the merits of each case.**” I will wholeheartedly receive re-education by the working class, continue to make revolution, always be a pupil of the masses and serve the people with complete devotion.

幸福井

Xìngfú Jǐng

Happiness Well

我们村外不远的地方, 有
Wǒmen cūn wài bù yuǎn de dìfāng, yǒu
Our village out not far place, there is

一口井, 水又清又甜。在
yì kǒu jǐng, shuǐ yòu qīng yòu tián. Zài
a well, (the) water (is) also clear also sweet. At

这盐碱地上能喝到
zhè yán jiǎn dì shàng néng hē dào
this saline alkaline soil on (we) can drink

这样的清水, 真不容易!
zhèyàngde qīng shuǐ, zhēn bù róngyì!
such clear water, (it is) really not (in) easy (matter)!

我们把这口井叫做“幸福井”。
Wǒmen bǎ zhè kǒu jǐng jiào zuò "Xìngfú jǐng".
We this well call "Happiness Well".

过去, 我们村吃水很困难。我们
Guòqù, wǒmen cūn chīshuǐ hěn kùnnán. Wǒmen
In the past, our village drinking water (is) very difficult. We

只能夏天吃雨水, 冬天
zhǐ néng xiàtiān chī yǔ shuǐ, dōngtiān
only can (in the) summer drink rain water, (in the) winter

吃雪水。其他的时候, 就必须跑到
chī xuě shuǐ. Qítāde shíhòu, jiù bìxū pǎo dào
drink snow water. (In) other times, then must go to

几里远的外村去挑水
jǐ lǐ yuǎn de wài cūn qù tiāo shuǐ
several li away other village (to) carry water (to)

吃。可是, 在旧社会, 有谁
chī. Kěshì, zài jiù shèhuì, yǒu shuí
drink. But, in (the) old society, there is who (being)

关心过我们贫下中农的疾苦!
guānxīn guò wǒmen pín xià zhōng nóng de jìkǔ!
concerned about ever we poor (and) lower-middle peasants' miseries!

解放后, 毛主席和共产党
jiěfàng hòu, máo zhǔxí hé gòngchǎndǎng
Liberation after, Mao Chairman and (the) Communist Party

领导我们进行了土地改革, 办起了合作社。
lǐngdǎo wǒmen jìnxíng le tǔdì gǎigé, bànqǐ le hézuòshè.
led us carried out land reform, set up cooperatives.

在国家的支援下, 我们在离村四
zài guójiā de zhīyuán xià, wǒmen zài lí cūn sì
State support under, we at from village four

里远的地方打了一口井, 修了地下水道。
lǐ yuǎn de dìfāng dǎ le yì kǒu jǐng, xiū le dìxià shuǐdào.
li far place sank a well, built underground channel.

从此, 清水流到了我们村里。大家
Cóngcǐ, qīng shuǐ liú dào le wǒmen cūn lǐ. Dàjiā
Since then, clear water flowed our village in. All

说, 饮水要思源。我们每喝
shuō, yǐn shuǐ yào sī yuán. Wǒmen měi hē
said, drinking water must think (its) source. We each drink

一碗水, 应该想一想毛主席对
yì wǎn shuǐ, yīnggāi xiǎng yì xiǎng Máo Zhǔxí duì
a bowl (of) water, should think of Mao Chairman for

我们贫下中农的恩情。
wǒmen pín xià zhōng nóng de ēnqīng.
us poor (and) lower-middle peasants benevolence.

Translation

Not far from our village there is a well with clear sweet water. It is not an easy matter to have such water on our saline and alkaline soil! We call the well "Happiness Well".

In the past, drinking water was very difficult in our village. We had to drink rain water in the summer and snow water in the winter. At other times, we had to go to a village several li away to carry drinking water with a shoulder pole. But, in the old society, who was ever concerned about the miseries of us poor and lower-middle peasants!

After liberation, Chairman Mao and the Communist Party led us in carrying out land reform and organizing cooperatives. Under the support of the state, we sank a well four li away from our village and built an underground channel. Clear water flowed into our village. All of us say, when drinking water one must think of its source. We must think of Chairman Mao's benevolence for us poor and lower-middle peasants when drinking each bowl of water.

Explanatory Notes

1. Kǒu 口 means "mouth". In yǒu yì kǒu jǐng 有一口井, kǒu is used as a classifier for the noun jǐng 井 (well).
2. Chī 吃 usually means "to eat". But in chīshuǐ 喝水, chī is used as an adjective for shuǐ (water) to mean "drinking water".
3. Pǎo 跑 usually means "to run". Sometimes the word can also mean "to go", e.g., pǎo dào wài cūn qù tiāo shuǐ 跑到外村去挑水, meaning "to go to another village to carry water".
4. Lǐ 里 is a Chinese unit for measuring distance. A li is half a kilometre.
5. Wài 外 means "out", "foreign". Wài cūn 外村 means "other village".
6. Tiāo 挑 means "to carry with a shoulder pole".

Chang Kuo-tao — Shameless Deserter and Renegade

IN *Rectify the Party's Style of Work* Chairman Mao points out, "Chang Kuo-tao asserted his 'independence' of the Central Committee of the Party and as a result 'asserted' himself into betraying the Party and became a Kuomintang agent."

Chang Kuo-tao was an old-line opportunist. He made a series of both "Left" and Right opportunist errors. Not long after he got into the Party, he was arrested by the enemy and made a confession, betraying the revolution. After his plot to disrupt the unity of the Party and the Red Army was thwarted in 1935-36, he slipped out of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region in early 1938 and joined the Kuomintang secret police. The Party promptly expelled him in April. Chairman Mao reported that "this disciplinary action won the support not only of all Party members but of all people loyal to the cause of national liberation. The Communist International also endorsed the decision and denounced Chang Kuo-tao as a deserter and renegade."

This shameless renegade now lives in Canada and colludes with another renegade, Wang Ming,* who lives in the Soviet Union. A disgrace to the Chinese nation and scorned by the Chinese people, the two serve as running dogs of imperialism, revisionism and reaction with their criminal activities against the Chinese Communist Party and the people.

Half a century ago, Chang Kuo-tao was a student at Peking University and a teacher at an evening school for workers in Changhsintien near Peking. But he carried himself like a pampered son of the rich. Gambling on benefiting from the revolution, he joined the Communist Party.

Chang Kuo-tao's opportunism was criticized as early as 1921 at the First National Congress of the Party when it appeared in a "Left" form as closed-doorism, evident in

his refusal to accept revolutionary intellectuals into the Party.

This "Left" closed-door line showed up again at the Party's Third National Congress in 1923 when he only stressed the importance of the workers' movement and opposed the policy of setting up a revolutionary united front with the Kuomintang led by Sun Yat-sen. He made the completely false assertion that the peasants, petty and national bourgeoisie were not qualified to take part in the new democratic revolution. It was a major error to ignore the peasants who constituted the greatest section of the revolutionary force. Guided by Chairman Mao's thinking on the united front, the congress decided to cooperate with the Kuomintang then led by Sun Yat-sen. During the period of this cooperation, the Communist Party maintained its political and organizational independence and held the leadership of the front. Thus the Chinese Communist Party, the party of the proletariat, was able to unite and lead all the democratic forces in the struggle against imperialism and feudalism. This helped develop the First Revolutionary Civil War (1924-27) in greater depth.

During this period, Chang Kuo-tao suddenly reversed from his extreme "Left" position and went over to supporting Right opportunist Chen Tu-hsiu's** line of capitulating to the bourgeoisie — a line which gives up the leadership of the peasants, urban petty-bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie. More vital still, it relinquishes Party leadership of the armed forces. This caused defeat for the revolution in 1927 when the Kuomintang reactionaries headed by Chiang Kai-shek staged a counter-revolutionary coup on April 12 and slaughtered Communists and revolutionary people by the thousands. At this crucial moment, Chang Kuo-tao again wavered and opposed the revolutionary policy of seizing power by armed struggle

put forward by Chairman Mao at the August 7 meeting of the Central Committee the same year.

At the Party's Sixth National Congress in 1928, Chang Kuo-tao was again representing Right opportunism, carrying out underhanded group activities against the Central Committee.

Later, leading the work of the revolutionary bases of Hupeh, Honan and Anhwei, Chang Kuo-tao continued his double-dealing tactics. On the one hand he tried to win the trust of the Central Committee by pretending to be active in carrying out its decisions. On the other hand, he still secretly worked with groups against Central Committee policy and decisions. His personal ambition led him to push Wang Ming's "Left" opportunist line actively. Organizationally, he appointed those who were close to him and attacked those who held different views. Militarily, he first pursued a "Left" adventurist line. After suffering defeat in battle he went over to the Right opportunist line and became a flightist. In October 1932, as part of the buildup of his own personal power, he acted without authority, gave up the bases in Hupeh, Honan and Anhwei, and led the Fourth Front Army in a retreat to the south Shensi-north Szechuan area.

In January 1935, during the Long March, the Communist Party called the historic Tsunyi Meeting. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line defeated the "Left" opportunist line of Wang Ming which had brought heavy losses to the Chinese revolution. The leadership of Chairman Mao was established throughout the Party. From this point on, the Chinese Communist Party has become truly

* Wang Ming: See "Who Is Wang Ming?" in the September 1969 issue of *China Reconstructs*.

** Chen Tu-hsiu: See "The Party's Early Struggle Against Chen Tu-hsiu's Right Opportunism" in the November 1969 issue.

bolshevized. Headed by Chairman Mao, the Central Committee now decided to continue its march northward in order to fight the Japanese and push the nationwide upsurge against the invaders.

After the Tsunyi Meeting, however, Chang Kuo-tao became more rabid in his opposition to Chairman Mao and his revolutionary line. His Right opportunist errors developed to the point of undermining the discipline of the Party and the Red Army and even of openly splitting up the Red Army. He overestimated the strength of the Kuomintang reactionaries and underestimated the strength of the revolutionary forces. He was afraid of Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary armies, pessimistic and discouraged over the revolution. He wanted to withdraw the Red Army to the national minority areas on the Szechuan-Sikang border in order to stay far away from the enemy, avoid fighting him and thus seek a ceasefire.

In March 1935, Chang Kuo-tao acted without orders and withdrew his troops in the Fourth Front Army from the Szechuan-Shensi revolutionary base area. In June the Red Army's First Front Army under Chairman Mao crossed the Tatu River, scaled the Great Snow Mountains and joined these forces in western Szechuan. In August the Political Bureau of the Central Committee met in Maocerkai and Pasi, Sungpan county, Szechuan province. These meetings criticized Chang Kuo-tao's flightism and splitting activities, analysed the political situation and tasks, and decided that the Red Army must move rapidly farther north to fight the Japanese.

Chairman Mao instructed the First and Fourth Front armies to continue northward together, take areas in Shensi and Kansu and build up new revolutionary bases. This would mean final victory for the Long March. Chairman Mao also oriented the development of the Fourth Front Army.

But Chang Kuo-tao refused to carry out Chairman Mao's policy and stubbornly insisted on his wrong line of splittism and flightism. When the Central Committee ordered a northward march,

he led the units of the Fourth Front Army which had been deceived by him on a retreat southward. Although the Central Committee sent him repeated orders and instructions, giving him a chance to correct his errors, he showed no sign of repentance. In October, as another step towards personal power, he set up his own bogus central committee, openly trying to split the Party. He ruled the Red Army like a warlord and would not allow the Central Committee to shift his troops. Chairman Mao had sharply pointed out, "Our principle is that the Party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the Party." Now he added, "Communists do not fight for personal military power (they must in no circumstances do that, and let no one ever again follow the example of Chang Kuo-tao), but they must fight for military power for the Party."

In January 1936, the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee ordered Chang Kuo-tao to disband his bogus central committee and stop his anti-Party activities. It also decided to make his errors public within the Party. Chang Kuo-tao stubbornly stuck to his errors. Then, in order to consolidate the Party and the Red Army, the Party called on all the comrades of the Fourth Front Army loyal to the Party to unite around the Central Committee and fight Chang Kuo-tao's counter-revolutionary line of splitting the Red Army. Thanks to Chairman Mao's correct leadership and the Central Committee's patient education, the cadres and soldiers of the Fourth Front Army under Chang Kuo-tao's command began to recognize his treachery, threw off his control and marched to the Shensi-Kansu border area. Thus the world-renowned 25,000 li Long March under Chairman Mao "ended with victory for us and defeat for the enemy".

The Western Column which Chang Kuo-tao organized in the autumn of 1936 arbitrarily crossed the Yellow River and advanced westward — into a disastrous defeat. Only 900 of more than 20,000 men broke through, most of the rest were killed. Chairman

Mao then pointed out, "The most extreme example of being terrified of the enemy was the retreatism of the 'Chang Kuo-tao line'. The defeat of the Western Column of the Fourth Front Red Army west of the Yellow River marked the final bankruptcy of this line."

In April 1937, the Enlarged Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee at Yanan systematically criticized and summed up Chang Kuo-tao's criminal acts in splitting the Party and the Red Army. Chang Kuo-tao attended the meeting but continued his double-dealing, publicly accepting the criticism with nice-sounding speeches but privately rejecting it and resorting to more underhanded activities. In the spring of 1938 he deserted the revolutionary ranks, slipped out of the region and crossed over into the service of the Kuomintang reactionaries, a shameless renegade and enemy of the people.

Chang Kuo-tao's counter-revolutionary opportunist line of splitting the Red Army was, as Chairman Mao pointed out, ". . . Right opportunism in the revolutionary war and was a combination of a retreatist line, warlordism and anti-Party activity". Running against Chairman Mao, Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it violated Party and Red Army discipline and caused serious losses to a part of its main forces. Only Chairman Mao's correct leadership eventually corrected it.

A review of Party history points up the truth of a conclusion of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao in his report to the Party's Ninth Congress last year: "The entire history of our Party has borne out this truth: Departing from the leadership of Chairman Mao and Mao Tsetung Thought, our Party will suffer setbacks and defeats. Following Chairman Mao closely and acting on Mao Tsetung Thought, our Party will advance and triumph. We must forever remember this lesson. Whoever opposes Chairman Mao, whoever opposes Mao Tsetung Thought, at any time or under any circumstances, will be condemned and punished by the whole Party and the whole country."



Banner Herdsmen's Commune on the Chinghai Highlands

Staff Reporter

The Chaka people harvest *chingho* barley.

On the Chinghai highlands is a stockraising commune named Chaka which also farms. People in Chinghai province call it "a red banner of the grasslands".

Chaka is surrounded by mountains. East of the village a big emerald-green pastureland stretches to the foothills. Flocks of grazing sheep look like white clouds. West of the village fields of *chingko*, a kind of highland barley, undulate in golden waves. At shearing time, trucks of new wool raise clouds of dust along the road to Sining, the province capital. Today's Chaka, once backward and poverty-stricken, is prosperous.

At the northern edge of the Kunlun Mountains, Chaka commune lies in a very cold area about 3,000 metres above sea-level. Here live herdsmen of China's various nationalities — Mongolians, Hans, Tibetans, Huis and Tus — who were cruelly oppressed and exploited in the old society by feudal lords, herdsmen and the notorious Ma Pu-fang, one of the Kuomintang's brutal warlords. Some 70 per cent of the herdsmen became salt-makers and slaves for these reactionaries.

Nationwide victory in 1949 liberated Chaka. Sheep and grain were soon distributed to the poverty-stricken herdsmen and, led by the Communist Party, they

quickly stepped onto the road of collectivization.

But natural conditions in the Chaka area are poor. It is cold, drought and sandstorms are frequent. It wasn't easy to build in these poor and bleak circumstances. But the oppression and exploitation of generations had given the Chaka herdsmen a high class consciousness and they promptly set out to follow Chairman Mao's instructions with a firm determination. The revolutionary spirit is one of self-reliance and hard work, and this they brought into full play in a stubborn war against nature and the class enemy, blazing a correct trail by stressing stock-raising and at the same time developing farming. This course gave Chaka a completely new look. Stock multiplied. Crop growing became largely mechanized. Electric shears and wind-driven flour mills eliminated much of the heavy work. Today, those herdsmen who have turned farmers have moved into new tile-roofed houses with electric lights.

Improving the Breed

By the time Chaka had formed mutual-aid teams, the state shipped them some fine-wool sheep from Sinkiang, sending technicians to help improve the breed and increase their flocks. As the Sin-

kiang sheep entered Chaka, the good news flew. "Wouldn't it be wonderful if all our sheep were this breed?" people exclaimed.

As the herdsmen got ready to mate their ewes with the fine-wool rams, some of the old herdowner oppressors began to spread rumours. "The new sheep are devils," they said. "Long legs and short necks. Whoever raises them will meet disaster."

A few people hesitated. But the majority of the herdsmen knew that behind this argument over whether the breed should be improved or not was a serious class struggle. They must strike back at these attacks of the class enemy.

Communist Party member Baba, who had worked for a herdowner when he was only seven, discussed it with 20 herdsmen's families. The bitterness of the enemy class's oppression in the past was not to be tolerated ever again. "No Chairman Mao, no happy life today," they said. "True, we never saw an improved breed of sheep before, but it's right to do what Chairman Mao says. We'll go ahead and improve our sheep!"

The next day they drove 800 ewes to the breeding station.

At lambing time, the first generation of improved sheep on the Chinghai pastureland shattered the

enemy's scheme. Delighted, the herdsmen tied red ribbons around the lambs' necks to celebrate.

As the Chaka herdsmen continued to improve the breed, the state sent veterinary workers to inoculate the lambs to help get a higher survival rate. But, just as Chairman Mao warns, "the imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch", the old herdowners again set insidious notions flying. "The improved breed of sheep are growing up on medicine and injections, so you won't be able to eat them. Poisoned, you know."

The masses deeply hated these persons. Baba decided to expose them. He promptly killed one of



Electric shearing.

Baba tells young herdsmen about his five happy meetings with our great leader Chairman Mao.



the new sheep, prepared a dish of mutton and ate it. Others joined him. No one died of poison and everyone found it tender and delicious. The enemy's sabotage was thwarted and once again the people learned another lesson in class struggle. Old Aunt Tsering Drolma, over 70 years old, was one of the few who had doubted. Now no longer believing the herdowners' lies, she asked for the job of herding the improved breed for the collective.

In 1958 the people formed the Chaka People's Commune. The new commune now had a more solid material foundation and more manpower — favourable conditions for all-round planning and unified production. The road to the development of stockraising opened wider. The commune set up a stock farm and paid close attention to scientific experimentation. Through intense study, analysis and summarizing their experience, as well as daring to think up new ideas, the herdsmen quickly mastered artificial insemination and the treatment of common sheep diseases. The average survival rate of lambs rose to 80 per cent, some brigades reaching 98 per cent. Every brigade built pens to guarantee the safety of the animals in winter and pushed its expansion of stockraising. By 1969 Chaka commune had almost 100,000 head,



Inoculating sheep.



Milking.



Grazing.

eight times more than before liberation.

Food and Fodder from Nature

As the breed improved and the flocks increased, grass and fodder began to be insufficient. To solve this new contradiction, the herdsmen decided to bring the spirit of self-reliance into fuller play and wrest the needed grass and feed from nature. Wasteland-into-farm-land was the obvious answer.

But the Chaka herdsmen had never farmed. Moreover, when they attacked the soil, their mattocks rebounded on the hard earth. Blisters came, but they had only scraped the surface. They tried using a plough, but their animals weren't trained for such work, jumped about in the harness and refused to pull.

A few were discouraged. "Why waste so much energy?" they said.

But most people drew strength from Chairman Mao's *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* and were determined to transform Chaka and grow their own crops with the stubborn persistence of the Foolish Old Man. They continued their hard fight against nature. In 1957 they opened up 300 *mu* of land and reaped a good harvest. Their *chingko* barley alone reached 80,000 *jin*. This greatly inspired their fighting will.

Often hit by drought, Chaka needed irrigation. When a source of water was found near a temple, the herdsmen got ready to dig and divert it.

But again the class enemy raised its head, trying to intimidate them. "This is the eye of the blue dragon," they said. "Whoever digs here will become blind."

The herdsmen ignored the threat. "I'll dig first," said Dajir. Others followed. The tiny source was quickly enlarged and clear water began to flow into their fields.

Stockraising expanded, grass and grainland increased, but the demand for water grew, too. So

• Legendary god of water.

in the winter of 1958 the commune organized to build a dam in Tsangchi ravine. In high spirits, the herdsmen went all out, the young and able-bodied fighting at the fore and vying for the heaviest jobs. But the old were not going to be left behind either. Moholaiji, a herdsman over fifty, carried stones weighing 100 *jin* down the slope to the site without stop.

It was a severe winter, but they finished the dam, 130 metres long, one metre high and three metres wide.

Shock came the following summer when a flash flood washed it away. But leaders and herdsmen didn't lose heart. They built a new one. Again it was ruined by

one end of the dam. By 1963 it was finished. This one held, and with the addition of other water conservation works, the herdsmen expanded their crop and pasture land and began to grow good quality grass on 1,000 *mu* of formerly drought-ridden wasteland.

This solved the problem of supplying enough food for the herdsmen and feed for the animals. Today, Chaka commune sells 200,000 *jin* of grain to the state every year to support the country's socialist construction.

Continuing Advance

Three years of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution brought an even greater change.



Deeply hating the U.S. imperialists and social-imperialists, herdsmen work hard at military training, getting ready to wipe out aggressors.

flood. Three dams in a row met the same fate. A few were ready to give up: "Won't do. We herdsmen just can't handle such jobs."

The great majority of herdsmen, however, did not waver. They persisted in building the dam without outside help. Conscientiously summing up their experience in building the previous dams, they decided to dig a deeper foundation and build a spitway at

Everywhere the people study Chairman Mao's works, giving the herdsmen's commune an atmosphere of energy and forward enthusiasm. Every corner of the Chaka highland is a classroom, whether it is the home of herdsmen raising food crops or the widely scattered *yurts* of people tending the flocks. Old Aunt Tsering Drotma, for example, can't read, but she is highly enthusiastic over studying Mao



Inspecting and tuning up tractors in preparation for turning over new farmland.

Tsetung Thought. She asks others to help her and consistently puts what she learns into practice. Although old enough to rest now, she insists on herding and refuses to be idle. If anyone suggests that she retire, she replies, "I act according to Chairman Mao's instructions. If I live one more day, I will serve the people one more day."

Always conscientious in her work, she keeps every animal she herds for the brigade fat and strong. The survival rate of her lambs has reached 100 per cent. This has earned her the rating of excellent herder.

The cultural revolution has produced 30 people in the commune like Tsering Drolma who are activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Such widespread study has greatly raised the herdsmen's consciousness of class and class struggle. Considering their work as "herding and farming for the revolution", they think of one more lamb or one more jin of grain as one more ounce of strength for the building of socialism.

From summer of 1966 to the spring of 1967, when the struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois classes, between Chairman Mao's revolutionary and renegade Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist lines, reached a

crucial stage, Chaka faced the biggest drought in fifty years. No rain or snow for several months scared the grass and emaciated the animals.

Calling a meeting to mobilize all the herdsmen, commune leaders and members discussed ways to defeat the disaster. It was obvious that if they were to prevent the loss of the collective's stock, the flocks had to be taken to the mountains where small and remote pastures with grass and water still remained. It would demand herdsmen unafraid of the hardships and great distances of nomad-type herding. They raised the slogan: "Fear no difficulties! Fatten our flocks in the mountains!" Carrying their own food supplies, climbing many mountains to reach grass, they began the tough life of emergency herding.

Party member Sanglo found a good pasture with water, but gave it instead to another group of people, taking his own family to a colder place farther away.

To make sure that the lambs stayed warm in the colder air of his pasture, Baba made pads from felt which he took from his own home and tied them to the lambs' bellies. He fed the lambs the milk his family had saved.

With everyone fighting in this way, the commune not only saved its stock but increased it nine per cent over 1966.

Then came flood. A sudden downpour in the autumn of 1967 brought a mountain torrent rushing down to flood houses and farmland. Going once more into battle with Chairman Mao's "Give full play to our style of fighting—courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting" in their hearts, the Chaka people worked by flashlight the whole night in the heavy rain, digging channels to drain the water.

Meanwhile, some of the brigade's sheep were in danger of being swept away by the floodwater. Limo, a woman commune member, jumped into the icy waters as the men did, saving 20 sheep. Herdsman Sonle suffers from night-blindness. Acting in the spirit of Chairman Mao's teaching that "to die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai", he boldly struggled in the dark to save the collective's property, groping his way through the water by grasping the belt of the comrade in front of him.

After the floodwater subsided, the commune members marched at once to their fields, holding Chairman Mao portraits high and singing revolutionary songs. There they straightened up their flood-flattened *chingko* barley. With careful management, they not only maintained grain output that year but increased it to 800,000 jin, the biggest harvest in their history.

The herdsmen of Chaka knew why they had won a record harvest—in spite of difficulties. "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," they said, "pushed forward the revolutionization of our thinking, and the revolutionization of our thinking brought us the bumper harvest and a good increase in animals."

Not satisfied with their achievements so far, the heroic Chaka people reclaimed another 800 mu of wasteland in 1969. A new village with 80 tile-roofed houses has been completed. Confident and unbending, the Chaka herdsmen are marching on the high road of socialism.

1 mu = 0.06 hectare or 0.16 acre
1 jin = 0.5 kg. or 1.1 pounds

SELECTED WORKS OF MAO TSETUNG

Vols. I-IV

Volume 1 contains 17 of Comrade Mao Tsetung's writings of the First Revolutionary Civil War Period (1924-27) and the Second Revolutionary Civil War Period (1927-37).

Available in Arabic, Burmese, English, French, German, Hindi, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Persian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Thai and Vietnamese.

Volume II contains 40 of Comrade Mao Tsetung's writings covering the period from the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan in July 1937 to the repulse of Chiang Kai-shek's second anti-Communist onslaught in May 1941.

Available in Arabic, Burmese, English, French, German, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Russian, Spanish, Thai and Vietnamese.

Volume III contains 31 of Comrade Mao Tsetung's writings of the period from March 1941 to the victorious conclusion of the War of Resistance Against 1949. in August 1945.

Available in Burmese, English, French, German, Indonesian, Korean, Japanese, Russian, Spanish, Thai and Vietnamese.

Published by **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS**, Peking, China

Distributed by **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

Order from your local dealer or write direct to the
Mail Order Dept., **GUOZI SHUDIAN**, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China



Greeting China's 20th Birthday

On the twentieth anniversary of the founding of your country, I send you my hearty greetings. China has become a great, proud country, a powerful fortress in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, social-imperialism and all reactionaries in the world.

Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China, your country has won all-round victory in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, destroyed the fetters of bourgeois thinking and strengthened proletarian thinking.

Your country has established a socialist economy without debts. At the same time, its science and technology has achieved tremendous development. Agriculture and industry as well as foreign and domestic trade are flourishing.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army and militia are a bastion in the defence of your motherland against the U.S. imperialist and social-imperialist robbers.

China's recent successful nuclear tests are a great encouragement to the people who are fighting and carrying on people's war against U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction. China's hydrogen bomb is a precious present to the world revolution and a heavy blow at the nuclear monopoly perpetrated by U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism.

Congratulations to the Chinese people!

Z. M. M.

Albara, Sudan

Follow Chairman Mao's Teachings

I am following Chairman Mao's writings and support the great and correct Communist Party of China. Chairman Mao's thoughts teach us to wipe out imperialism and its running dogs, colonialism, new colonialism and social-imperialism, and to form the dictatorship of the proletariat in the whole world to benefit the workers and cultivators. We are very much influenced by your books. Now my mind is becoming revolutionary. I always remind myself of the words of Comrade Mao, "We Communists seek not official posts, but revolution."

S. S.

Dacca, Pakistan

From Victory to Victory

"From Victory to Victory" tells us the birthplace of the great leader Chairman Mao, how the great builder of the Chinese Communist Party attended the First National Congress of the Party and how the Congress moved to a boat on South Lake in Chihhsing county because the reactionary authorities were after them. The photographs tell us how Chairman Mao led his forces into the Chinggang Moonlains in Kiangsi province where he built a completely new type of army, the people's army. They also show the building where the historically significant Tsunyi Meeting was held.

This series of pictures helps the Arab readers to understand better our brother country, China.

H. A. G.

People's Republic of Southern Yemen

Heroic Little Red Soldier

I cannot but praise the gallant deed of the little girl named Tai Pi-jung in your article "Heroic Little Red Soldier". She is indebted to the great leader Chairman Mao. Saving the children, she was inspired by Chairman Mao's "To die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai". Thus, from the great leader children learn to sacrifice for the people.

D. D. B.

Khuina, E. Pakistan

Which Class Does Education Serve

I liked the article "Revolution Sweeps Rural Education". The question of who holds power in education is fundamental. The answer to this question decides which class is served by education and for which class successors are brought up. For thousands of years power in education, in production, in fact in all sorts of life, has belonged to a particular kind of people, the wealthy exploiters, from father to son and so on. I hope this system will vanish for ever.

H. S.

Slamford Hill, U.K.

The Barefoot Doctors Are Good

I am proud that the barefoot doctors have been given the opportunity to study medicine in the service of their nation through Mao Tsetung Thought. They are ready in all ways to save the lives of the ordinary people—not like those doctors in capitalist countries who are greedy for large fees and who wait to be bribed in order to take good care of a patient, and whose treatment of rich and poor patients differs (the poor being largely ignored).

P. P.

Mare D'Albert, Maurillius

Complete Devotion to the People

I find "The Search", "A Red Heart Forever Loyal to Chairman Mao", and "A New Kind of Lesson" most interesting for many reasons. They make one understand the essence of selfishness and complete devotion to one's duties—duty not just for duty's sake but for the welfare of all the people. And above all, they are examples of true love and devotion to Chairman Mao and to Mao Tsetung Thought. Long live Chairman Mao!

M. H.

Lahore, W. Pakistan

Seeds of Revolution

The seeds you planted in the Great Cultural Revolution

Are sprouting all over the world

And growing so fast I can't keep pace,
increasing hardships act like rain

Making them grow all the faster,

And the Sun from your continued spreading

Of the Light of Mao Tsetung Thought

Makes them wax and thrive

in manifold unold ways

As these plantings spread out to join
each other

To simultaneously take hold of battle.

These are the students, the youth and
the Black,

The women and most oppressed workers,

The West Virginia unemployed miners

And Appalachian poor, the sanitation
workers

And nurses, white ghettos and Black
"center cities",

The core of each metropolis, the lower-
middle suburban dweller

And angry individual farmers, Mexican-
American

And Puerto Rican minorities and the Red
and the Yellow people,

All very bitter and all reaching for a
club to fight back.

Watching closely how to apply it,

They are getting the message

Of Mao Tsetung Thought

Lifting themselves to strike

As one with the rest of the world:

You have armed us to fight together
with you!

A HOUSEWIFE

La Puente, California, U.S.A.



